The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,221—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1901.

YES!

"P & O"

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7921	G. L. Langborne.	20th "
" PENINSULAR	6267	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
" ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6267	T. Leigh	18th "
" ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
" PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
" EGYPT	7942	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked" proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will sail at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	on 15th April, 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5265	in May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,155	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced rates.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. "ARABIA" of 3344 Tons, WILL SAIL for HAVRE direct, about the 20th April.

She has Excellent First Class accommodation in three berthed Cabins and carries qualified Surgeons and Stewardess.

Special Rate of Passage.

For further particulars apply to

AGENTS:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	THURSDAY. 9th May, 1901.
INDUS	8,237	Duchateau	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	4th July. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. 'SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bearch, in the forenoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

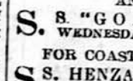
S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th April 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	28th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8 1,106
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605 660
3rd "	165	..	..	.. ..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 13,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"NEW GUINEA" Sailing about End of April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SULTAN	2884	Pohlenz	13th April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, and MOMBASSA, and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL, (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	14
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cure	50	24	12
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	12

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE

WILL FIND

ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING KIT AT

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES AND HOLDALLS.

UNIFORM CASES AND LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

THE "KLIPPIT" LADIES HAT CASE TO HOLD 6 HATS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANNED STEEL AND LEATHER COVERED TRUNKS, SOILED LINEN BAGS.

DECK CHAIRS. DECK CHAIRS.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

DRESSING CASES AND BAGS.

TOILET REQUISITES

MEDICINES AND PATENT PREPARATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE.

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,

BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.

SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅝ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-1

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. & F CANORS.
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of JURYMEN is directed to the PRELIMINARY JURY LISTS published in TO-DAY'S "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the Undersigned before the 22nd Instant.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th April, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

ON and from SATURDAY next, the 13th April, 1901, and until further notice, a WEEKLY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAVLA will leave Victoria Terminus every SATURDAY, unless otherwise notified, and on and from MONDAY next, the 15th April 1901, and until further notice, a return Weekly Express Train will leave Lonavla for Victoria Terminus every MONDAY, unless otherwise notified, as under:—

ON SATURDAYS, (Unless otherwise notified.)		H. M.	ON MONDAYS, (Unless otherwise notified.)		H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D.	15-25	Lonavla	D.	7-1
Neral	D.	16-14	Khandala	A.	7-21
	A.	16-34		D.	7-27
Khandala	D.	18-19	Neral	A.	8-52
	A.	18-46		D.	8-55
Lonavla	A.	18-31	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A.	10-10

Passengers and Luggage will be booked at ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending Passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The load of the ordinary Poona Mail (2-30) on SATURDAYS will probably be limited, and inconvenience will be avoided if these Special Trains are made use of.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 10th of April, 1901.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, this 12th day of April, 1901, at 4 p.m.

ALLANA MUNJEE & CO.,
Agents.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Owens as a Director.

3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1901, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, 1901, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DADAL,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE CHAIRMAN, KARACHI PORT TRUST, is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to NOON, FRIDAY, 24th May, 1901, for either South Wales, Welsh Hartley or Bengal (Beshargbur) best STEAM COAL to be delivered in trucks at Merewether Pier or Wharves at Keamari. The tenders to be as follows in Board's option.

(a) 3,500 tons (5 per cent more or less) either delivered in one shipment not later than 21st July 1901 or in consecutive monthly instalments of 500 tons, commencing not later than 21st July 1901.

or

(b) 1,750 tons (5 per cent. more or less) either delivered in one shipment not later than 21st July, 1901, or in three equal consecutive monthly instalments commencing not later than 21st July, 1901.

or alternately

(c) 3,500 tons (5 per cent. more or less) either delivered in one shipment not earlier than 1st September, 1901 or later than 21st September, 1901 or in consecutive monthly instalments of 500 tons commencing not earlier than 1st September, 1901 or later than 21st September, 1901.

or

(d) 1,750 tons (5 per cent more or less) either delivered in one shipment not earlier than 1st September, 1901 or later than 21st September 1901 or in three consecutive monthly instalments commencing between 1st and 21st September, 1901.

2. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned on and after the 10th instant, during office hours

3. The Board of Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.

By Order,

EDWARD JACKSON, M. INST. C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Port Engineer's Office, Manora, 8th April, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MAHOMED ALLANA, otherwise known as MAHOMED CHEAP JACK of Bombay Halai Memon Inhabitant, deceased.

SARBAI, widow of MAHOMED ALLANA otherwise known as MAHOMED CHEAP JACK, the abovenamed deceased, residing in a house at Goghari Mohella without the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, the 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 3rd day of April, 1901.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WONDERFUL SULPHUR GLASS.

IT cures incurable diseases and saves the public from the trouble of taking bitter drugs. The constant use of this glass in drinking milk, curd and water according to our direction, magically cures Dyspepsia, Acidity, Nervous Debility, Piles, Mercurial poison, Skin diseases, and purifies blood. It is best Cholera preventive.

Price, Rs. 2. Packing and Postage extra.

Apply to KING WILLIAM & GOSCH,
5-6, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co.

BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syes per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 183, Main Street, Poona.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A SQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hats, Scarfs, Latest Styles for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8, Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.—A large consignment just received. Rs. 18 per dozen. List on receipt of 1-2 anna stamp.—BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G. Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MANGOES! Fine MANGOES BOMBAY, Rs. 15 and APPLES AMERICAN Rs. 12 per 100, Cash or V. P.—TUKINA and Co. Bharkot, near Khara Kua.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. For wards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA DAIRY, Falkland Road, SUPPLY FRESH BUTTER in any quantity at Moderate charges. Medal Awarded for excellence and purity at the Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—THE LOWER PART of a commodious BUNGALOW, on Cumballa Hill, nearly opposite Messrs. Kemp's Shop. For terms apply to SECRETARY, C. M. S., Grant Road, Bombay.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Durbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c. &c. too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1868 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bandora.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Tranquar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 3, with postage 3-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately, Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2.
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A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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MANUFACTURED BY THE

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THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
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GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
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ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).	MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
KUMMEL.	DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).	ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
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CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.	MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED; LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.

MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.

ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated

GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
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Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra popular	,,	1	0
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FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

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THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers, CALCUTTA.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.: restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON & Co., Chemists &c., London, W.C. Obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VIENNA-MADE NEW IRON SAFES AND FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following:—

An invoice of 9 Vienna made new iron safes by Bruder Hesky on stands of different sizes.

Also Majolica flower vases and table ornaments, terra-cotta figures and busts, best plated ware, leather and plush goods, albums, Japanese tea sets, and wall screens, folding screens, English made statue, pillars and teapoys, large oil paintings, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH-GINNED GOOD COTTON MARKED G. D. B.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 12th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jatha of Messrs. Gill and Co., by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hiralal Ramgopal—

100 bales Broach-ginned good class cotton.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL FIRST ROW.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Jussa Dewa and Co. the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased mortgagor Balcrustna Oodhowjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of July, 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundaree land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate as Nowrojee Hill First Row, on the east side thereof, in the subdistrict and city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 108 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under street No. 35 and ward No. 4987, and bounded on the east by the property of Muncherjee Framjee, on the west by the Nowrojee Hill First Row aforesaid, on the north by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property formerly of Moroba Balajee and now of Amrootrao Moroba, and on the south by sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Borah Rasaali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, almirah, writing and camp tables, iron safes, new invalid chair, type writer, a lot of used stamps, etc.

1 DB Fowling piece by William Cashmore, Birmingham, in canvas case with implements and a lot of cartridges.

By order of Mr. Girjashunker Vajeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Badshaw & Co.—

R.S.E. 38—6 bales carpets.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee the following articles belonging to the Trust of Lucey Charlotte Burnett Vears, viz, 12 mother-o'pearl handle fruit knives and forks, 7 plated dessert spoons and 6 forks, 3 tea spoons, and 1 cheese scoop.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's Swift and gents' bicycles.

1 pair showy black waler horses, going in single and double harness.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 strong-built French-polished office shigram.

1 serviceable double-seated brougham.

1 four-wheel American cart.

1 rubber tyred wheel English white chapel cart.

1 yellow painted gig.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, opposite the Floral Fountain, and next to Messrs. Ditmar's lamp shop, the valuable and neat substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, consisting of drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, revolving top office table, marble top round table and teapoys, easy and light chairs, hatstand, single and double bevelled mirror door almirahs, clothes, presses, bookstands, and book cases, double bedstead; also a collection of terra-cotta and majolica table ornaments and busts, American plateware, glass, table ornaments, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,456 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2888, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 3473 together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 171, Street No. 350, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east by Churney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmia Saibji Coor, and on the west by the property of Balkrishna Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Manekji Merwanji Sett deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new number 2397; old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 7881, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, and which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said finally described tenements.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, DAMAGED BY SALT-WATER.

This day, FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 3:30 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Underwriters—

65 full-pressed bales Kirkii cotton fully good class, slightly damaged by Sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Tomorrow SATURDAY, the 13 inst at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

1 Double barrelled choke bore breech loading gun by T. Bland.

AT 1-20 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria.

1 second hand strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 strong-built office shigram in good order.

1 Bay arab quiet in harness.

1 grey arab pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 black waler, 15-1 hand, 5 years, quiet in harness.

1 Strong-built dog-cart, with Black C. B. Mare, and harness complete.

1 English-built circular glass fronted brougham with a pair of grey Arab horses, and a set of double harness the property of a gentleman proceeding home.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD.

Under instructions of Messrs. Dewjee Tricamdass and Balaram Vinayek Sonjet, the Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court in suit No. 421 of 1898 and Appeal No. 1115, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendari ground, of which Dhunjibhoy Kursetji Ghadiali is fazundar, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the eastern side of Khetwadi Back Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 4, Ward No. 2986 containing by admeasurement 18 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by sweeper's passage land beyond that by the property of Huson Prudhan on the west by the Khetwady Back Road on the north by the property of Khoja Mulji Rahim and on the south by the gully and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Dadabhoy, and which said premises is now in the occupation of the said Purshotum Waljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smethan, Bland and Noble, attorneys for the said Special Commissioners, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chuckla (Furniture Bazaar) the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Fazal Moolee Nowjee, consisting of teak and black-wood, carved and plain house-hold furniture such as drawing-room suits, easy, reclining and folding chairs, cabinets, glass-door almirahs, marble-top tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, teapoys, side-boards, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Baroda Street, Dana Bunder, in godown No. 33, near Alexandra Hotel, by order of Goshal Revagar Coovergar and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Hajee Cassam.

1310 bags Rangoon Hulwa rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPING, etc. at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, wheat and other grain in bags, grain in heaps, cotton and doorus, and sundries.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1901.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Good Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables:—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also.

One parcel pantaloon, from Dandaiche to Grant Road P. W. B. No. 40806 of 11-12-99.

One parcel from Dadur to Baroda, P. W. B., No. 938 of 18-5-1900.

One parcel turban, from Baroda to Grant Road, P. W. B., No. 47471 of 20-11-99.

Two cane trays from Nawsehra to Grant Road, P. W. B. No. 724 of 8-11-1900.

One parcel from Poona to Bulsar, P. W. B., No. 91 of 1-5-1900.

One parcel from Calcutta City to Surat, P. W. B., No. 14519 of 17-1-1900.

One parcel medicine bottle from Songhad to Fort Songhad, P. W. B., No. 6629 of 10-1-1900.

One parcel from Bhitwara to Grant Road, P. W. B. No. 77326 of 23-12-98.

One parcel from Indore to Ahmedabad P. W. B. No. 4777 of 28-4-1900.

Also.

A few gold and silver articles such as coins, rings, necklace, earring, bangles, lady's watch, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 12th April, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF HAINES ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Framroz Jamshed Aga, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1901, the undermentioned property by virtue of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under a deed of mortgage dated the 24th day of June, 1897.

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Haines Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 483 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under G Ward Nos. 48 (31), 48 (45), street Nos. 48-DD, 48-NN, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Chanjee Goolam Hossen Lakrawalla, on or towards the west and south by the land and passage belonging to the Fazendar (original lessee) Mahomed Haroon, and on or towards the north by the Haines Road aforesaid, being the land, hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by an indenture of sub-lease dated the 29th day of July, 1896.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao and Minochener, mortgagee's attorneys, at their office No. 23, Forbes Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, Tenders at his office Victoria Terminus, on Wednesday, the 24th day of April, 1901, up to 1 p. m. (Gun Fire,) for the purchase of,—

FOUR LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER.

now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard Parel, and can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB.
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th March, 1901.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

APPLICATIONS for the above Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of Shares reserved for shareholders being closed, a limited number of Shares is available to the general public.

Previous applicants are remided that the payment of the final call was due on the 31st March.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 1st April, 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 15 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 95 13-16 =	unchg'd
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 =	do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 =	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£93 13-16 =	do
Bar Silver in London	27 3-16 =	do
,, at New York	59 1-8 =	do
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 1-2 =	do
,, in New York	4·87 7-8 =	do
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. =	do
,, Short London Bills	3 5-8 p. c. =	do
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 p. c. =	do

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000,

Rs. 9,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 8,70,000 do to Bombay.
Rs. 3,00,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 20,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d. received in full.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 2,00,000 were alloted to Bombay.

Rs. 2,00,000 1s. 3 31-32d, received in full.
Total amount sold during week Rs. 40,00,000
Amount to be alloted next week Rs. 60,00,000
Extra allotments Rs. 20,000 Bills on Madras at 1s. 3 15-16d.

EXCHANGE.

The Market opened steady to-day with no change in rates. The result of yesterday's allotments of Councils seems to show that they will not be allotted below 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bills, and we may therefore look for no further decline in rates. With a good Export business passing we may see higher rates in April and May. There was not much inquiry for remittance to-day at current rates, but a fair amount of Bills were placed. We quote:—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do Francs	199 3-4
Do Marks	133
10 days Japan	148
Do Hongkong	144
Do Shanghai	197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 96·2 and declined to Rs. 96, and closed at Rs 96-1. There was little business done, and very little inquiry.

SHARES.

Market dull. Petits opened at Rs. 1,682 1-2 and rose to Rs 1,690 and closed at Rs 1,685. Petit bulls declared Rs 40 dividend for the last half year instead of Rs 50 as was expected, Bombay Bank steady at Rs. 1,245. Bengal Bank Rs. 1,235. Kemps Rs. 362.

FREIGHT.

The market has been quiet but steady to-day and rates have been maintained, but with only a small business passing. The s. s. "Southgate" was chartered privately at home for June loading at a rate supposed to be 14s. Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk have been booked for small lots at 16s. Seeds, Wheat and 16s. 6d. Cotton. Genoa has been booked at 17s. and Hamburg at 17s. 6d. The "Aston Hall" has booked cotton at 17s. 6d. for Liverpool. We quote May loading 15s. 9d. to 16s.3d. June 16s. and July 16s. 6d.

COALS.

The market has been steady with volumes passing. We quote:—

Desharghur	Rs. 14-12
Muir's Navigation	,, 13-0
Bird's	,, 13-0
Jardines	,, 14-0-7

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT.—Unchanged with little doing. White Delhi, Rs. 4-5-6.

LINSEED.—Firm with a good demand. We quote Rs. 8-5 to Rs. 8 5 6. ready and Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 8-7 for May delivery.

RAPESEED.—A good business has been done at Rs. 6 for Brown Delhi ready. Rs. 5-15 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 6-9 for Yellow Cawnpore. Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-7 with no sellers.

POPPYSEED.—The market has been quiet with very little doing. We quote ready Rs. 7-15. and April-May Rs. 7-9-6.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market steady at unchanged rates.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surat nil. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 4 5-8 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady,

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
4·35	4·34	4·33	4·7
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	14,000 bales.
Do. last year	10,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	nil ,,
Do. Continent	6,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 5-16—unchanged
Futures month of July	7·83 plus 8
Do. of October	7·32 plus 5

Freight coals. Cardiff to Bombay 14s.

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, the 10th April, 1901.

Cotton	7,512 bales.
Wheat	11,974 cwts.
Linseed	11,019 ,,
Rapeseed	20,707 ,,
Gingellyseed	7,168 ,,
Poppyseed	3,495 ,,
Groundnuts	410 ,,
Castorseed	6,212 ,,
Rice	100,201 ,,
Myrabolams	6,780 ,,

COTTON.

Our market opened firm this morning in sympathy with both Liverpool and New York, where a rise in prices all round took place yesterday. Dealers asked an advance of Rs. 2 to 3 on yesterday's rates, which has been paid by Local mills and speculators. Shipping firms however are holding off, as orders from the continent are not coming in freely. About 5,000 bales were sold at Colaba this evening, of which Mills took 4,000 bales, Japan shippers 500 bales, and other shippers 500 bales. We close firm for ready, and quiet but steady for Suttas. We quote:—

	Rs.
Bengals, fully good	144
,, fine	156
Belatti, fully good	160
,, fine	166
Khandeish, fully good	158
,, fine	170
Oomra, good stapled fully good	180
,, fine	187
Broach, good	200
,, fine	214
Bhownugger, good	16 8 May
,, fully good	185 ,,
,, fine	202 ,,
Sawgioned Dharwar, good	190 ,,
Westerns, good	184 ,,

"REGISTRATION" in its postal sense is so generally understood in business circles as security against loss of valuables; but, observes a contemporary, of course, it would be marvellous if there were not losses sometimes. A case which has just closed by a successful prosecution and conviction of the perpetrator of two most daring thefts, is reported from Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces. As far back as February last year a whole bag of registered mail matter disappeared between Tundla and Bombay, and as the loss included some sixty registered letters, it occasioned some stir in the Post Office. The police appear to have been unable to make anything of the case, and, emboldened by his success, the thief planned another raid, and succeeded in making away with fifty registered letters in June of the same year. Mr. Gorman, of the Railway Mail Service, was put on special duty from Calcutta, and he appears to have followed untiringly clues afforded by the cashing of some of the stolen currency notes. These were traced to a cloth merchant in Bhopal, and thereafter the culprit was run to earth without loss of time. When arrested at Bhusawal, on the G. I. P. Railway, the clerk was found to be in possession of currency notes for Rs. 6,000 and jewellery valued at Rs. 1,400. One of the stolen letters contained Government paper for Rs. 3,000, intended to defray the expenses of a young man's studies at home, whilst another contained a steamer passage ticket of a lady who was greatly inconvenienced by its not reaching her agents. The thefts were the largest known in the Post Office, and their successful detection by a Postal Superintendent is only one more istance of the security of a well ordered system, as also, it may be added, of the energy, and zeal of a class of officers who are not over well paid for their work in the public service.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water 2·47m. 4·56a. Low water, 9·54m. 11·53a.
P. and O. s.s. Egypt, with English Mails of 29th March, due to arrive at 10 a.m.
Second Criminal Sessions 10 a.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

PROFESSOR JACKSON'S SECOND LECTURE.—The second Lecture of Professor Jackson's course on Parsi Religion will be delivered this (Friday) afternoon at 5-15 p. m. at the Framji Cowasjee Institute Hall. The subject is "Ormuzd and Ahriman; or the Principles of Good and Evil." Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will preside.

A GENEROUS LANDHOLDER.—Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Munsifut, retired Superintendent of Thana Police, and an extensive landholder in the Broach district, has just set an example of large heartedness to zamindars by foregoing the sum of Rs. 46,196 due to him by his 225 Hindu and Mahomedan farmers or tenants of his landed property. By a circular letter addressed to his tenants, giving details, of his claims against them, he has expressed his desire to relinquish his dues, owing the failure of rains and consequent prevalence of famine for four successive years; and, moreover, he has invited them to come to an arrangement, whereby he has undertaken to provide them with cattle to enable them to cultivate their fields commencing with the first burst of the forthcoming monsoon. Mr. Dunjishaw's example is worthly of imitation.

HONOUR TO A MAHOMEDAN PLEADER.—Last evening the friends and admirers of Mr. Abdul Karim Noormahomed Sulleman, B. A., L.L. B., assembled at Mr. Goolmahomed's bungalow, Mahaluximee, to present him with a congratulatory address and to entertain him at a dinner party in honour of his having passed the L.L. B. examination and his being admitted as a Vakil of the High Court. Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail presided. The proceedings were conducted in Urdu. Mr. Abdul Sattar Ayoob read the address in which it was stated the example set by Mr. Abdul Karim would serve as an incentive to the youths of the community to study and pass examinations in Law and Medicine. The address, which was inclosed in a beautifully carved ivory box, was then presented to Mr. Abdul Karim, who, in accepting it, thanked the meeting in suitable terms. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Khundoo Mulloo, a ship's labourer, aged forty-five years. On Wednesday afternoon deceased and several other labourers were engaged on board the steamship Makana, loading the cargo from the lighter. About 5-30 p. m. the sling containg eight bags was being swung on board when it struck the deceased who was standing right in front of it on the Gangway and knocked him down the hatchway into the hold. He was brought up on deck and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that Khundoo had received a compound fracture of the lower part of the right thigh, the wound communicating with the fracture being about nine inches long and another wound on the left thigh. Deceased became worse and died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kasandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Rajaram Bhaoo Mayankarao, a Hindu, was charged with defamation. The complainant in the case is a marrried woman, named Rukhmani Sadu, Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-Law, prosecuted, while Mr. Taraporwalla, Pleader, defended. The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th March last, the accused appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as complainant, Rukhmani was called as a witness in that case for the defence. The present accused gave instructions to his Pleader, Mr. Mottiwalla, that Rukhmani was an old offender and led an immoral life. Mr. Mottiwalla acting upon the instructions of his client put several questions to Rukhmani to this effect. Counsel for Rukhmani now submitted that accused had falsely instructed his pleader in the former case and he (accused) adhered to his statement even afterwards. Mr. Taraporwalla claimed privilege, and said that accused was justified in requesting his pleader to put the questions, for which an objection had been raised. His Worship did not uphold the contention of Mr. Taraporwalla, and the case was again adjourned.

BICYCLE THIEF SENT TO JAIL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ananaloo Damodhur, a Hindu painter, was charged by Superintendent Stanford, with stealing three bicycles belonging to Cursondas Paragji, Rev. Mr. Ayers and Mr. A. P. Bravin, and respectively valued at Rs. 70, Rs. 225 and Rs. 200. Cursondas' bicycle was stolen on the 11th March last, from his residence at Chowpatty. He made inquiries but could not trace the machine, until the 10th instant, when he noticed it in charge of a lowcaste at Khadevi Road. Complainant questioned the man who stated that he had purchased the machine from one Khunderao of Curry Road, Parel, and that he would point him out. The matter was then brought to the notice of the police who investigated the case and arrested the accused in a house at Girgaum. During the course of the investigation the bicycle belonging to Rev. Mr. Ayers, which was stolen on the 4th instant, was recovered from a Marwaree of Kandawady, with whom the accused had pledged it on the 5th idem. The machine belonging to Mr. Bravin was traced to the possession of a Marwaree with whom accused's father had pledged it on behalf of his son. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each count or twelve in all. The father was then changed with disposing of the stolen property and was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	3	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	8	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	24	13	35
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	19	5	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	38	18	67
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	21	13	29
G Mahim and Worli	13	19	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	46
Total	130	97	235
Total plague deaths to date	93,154	77,747	
Same date last year	124	82	301

BANDRA.

There were 4 attacks and 5 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Wednesday.

PLAGUE VACCINE.

THE statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, 5th April 1901:—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
30th March	Bombay Presidency: Bombay, Laboratory Officers	10
2nd April	Mora (Kolaba Dist), Supervisor Mora Distilleries	150
3rd April	Falna (Marwar), The Plague Medical Officer	1,002
3rd April	Karachi: The Acting Health Officer Municipality	2,063
30th March	Bengal Presidency: Calcutta, Captain G J R Milne, I M S	150
30th March	Gaya (Bihar Province), Dr M Michell District Medical Officer. E I Railway, Gaya	1,182
2nd April	Punjab: Bangah (Jullunder District), Chief Plague Medical Officer	10,020
4th April	Jullunder, Senior Medical Officer, Jullunder	4,008
2nd April	Gurdarpur, Plague Medical Officer, Gurdarpur and Sialkot Districts	2,000
5th April	North Western Provinces: Agra, The Civil Surgeon, Agra City	3,003
3rd April	Kasmir, Residency Surgeon	1,306
Total sent out during the week under report		83,735
Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above		269,649
Total sent out up to 31st December 1900		20,26,240
		23,39,933

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a common jury.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED FAMILY PENSION FUND.

J. F. Vaz, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund, was charged with misappropriation of the fund of the Society and with falsification of the books. Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Hamilton appeared for the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr. Gazdar.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he only intended to proceed on three charges of misappropriation and falsification of accounts leaving it open to him to tend evidence on other charges if he did not succeed in establishing those first selected. He said the accused, who was a very old man, had been for thirty years the Secretary of the fund, which was divided into a Widow's Pension Fund, and a Life Assurance Fund. He should only have to deal with the former and then proceeded to explain how the cash books and balance sheets had been falsified to hide the amounts embezzled by the accused, which, in three instances aggregated Rs. 7,723. He pointed out that the accused had been given every opportunity of showing what had become of the missing amounts, but had been unable to give any satisfactory explanation. The learned counsel showed how the sums were made to disappear out of the balance sheets. Counsel said he would not go into the details of the defalcations which had been discovered, but would leave them to be explained by Mr. F. C. Brewin, Assistant Accountant General, who had examined the books of the fund.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. Frederick Charles Brewin, Assistant Accountant-General, said he had considerable experience in accounts. He was a member of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and had known the accused since 1884. From that year to 9th August 1900, accused had been Secretary and Treasurer of the fund. Witness had complete confidence in him up to a recent date. He was paid a salary of Rs. 175 a month. He also drew his pension of a like amount. There were two funds in charge of accused, the Widows' Pension Fund branch and the Life Assurance branch. The duties of the accused as Secretary and Treasurer were defined by rule 30 of the rules. Rule 25 shows how he is appointed. Accused's office, when this event occurred, was in the corridor of the groundfloor of the Accountant General's Office. Accused was a man of strong personality, who would not allow any of the clerks to interfere with his work. Accused was infirm and unable to write. He used to supervise the whole work. He used to rubber-stamp his signature, as he was unable to write. He used to keep the cash in the cash box. He kept the cash box till May 1900, and since then it was kept in the strong box in the Accountant General's Office. The key always remained with him. There was a Bank pass book which remained in the custody of the accused. All cheques were drawn by him or with his authority. In July last year witness received certain information with regard to the funds. He then wrote to the auditors to hurry up the auditing of the accounts. He examined the Bank pass book and certain statements, and found discrepancies therein. These witness put into the form of a report to the committee. The Secretary and Treasurer was then called upon for an explanation. Accused referred the committee to a memorandum which he had prepared some time before on a dispute between him and the auditors as to what should be the correct balance on the 31st March 1899. Witness examined the accused's explanation and made a second report to the committee stating that the accused's explanation was no explanation. On the 9th August 1900, the accused was suspended. He was told to attend a meeting of the committee, but did not attend. He sent in witten explanations.

These explanations had been printed by the accused and put in as the Police Court; and with the consent of the other side, Mr. Rivett-Carnac read and put in portions thereof.

Witness, continuing, said he and the chairman had patiently gone through the explanations submitted by the accused, but they were no explanations at all. They wanted to deal as leniently as they could with the old man (the accused,) but they could find no explanation at all. Witness found other defalcations, the total amount from 1897-98 to August 1900 being Rs. 12,786-15-4. Besides witness, examination of the books the committee had them examined by Messrs. Fergusson and Irving. When accused was suspended, witness took charge of the books. It was the practice of the accused to prepare an annual balance sheet relating to each branch. It was submitted to the Managing Committee after audit. Witness was examined as to various entries in the accounts, and pointed out the discrepancies and wrong balances in the two branches of the fund, the Widows' Pension fund and the Life Assurance fund. Witness said that about the defalcations in respect of the three items of Rs. 5,880, Rs. 1,100, and Rs. 748, the accused had not up to his time given any explanation which might be considered satisfactory.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Up to the time the accused was suspended, what was the state of his mind?

Witness: There was nothing the matter. He was keen.

Mr. Rivett Carnac: Did you see him yourself during the enquiry?

Witness: Do you mean the enquiry about the accounts? Yes, I saw him every day. He did not stay away from his duty. Other people are glad to take holidays; this man never took a holiday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gazdar, witness said that the accused was about 77 years of age. Before his retirement from Government Service, accused was Secretary and Treasurer to the fund. For a great number of years, he was infirm in one respect: he he could not write. For the last three or four years, his hands were so weak that he could not hold anything. During that period everything has had to be done for him. Sometimes he could not even hold a coin nor open the cash-box. The key of the cash-box which he carried in his watch chain, he had to hand over to his clerk. That was when hisnand troubled him. The clerk opened the cash-box for him. On several occasions witness proposed accused's re-election as Secretary and Treasurer in general meetings. At the last re-election, witness spoke in the highest terms about the accused. In his own community, accused was looked upon as a respectable and religious man. He had a policy in the life branch for Rs. 5,000, but he must keep it up. Mr. DeMello was the present officiating Secretary of the fund. He was appointed Assistant Secretary in March 1899. It was not true that because DeMello furnished the information against the accused, he was compensated with the appointment. He was appointed because he was the most suitable man. At the general meeting in November, however, some people favoured the idea that, because De Mello supplied the information, he should be compensated with the appointment. It was not correct to say that a good many entries in the account books were in De Mello's handwriting. But witness would not go so far as to say that there was not a single entry in that man's handwriting.

About the Rs. 1,100 the accused had given answers to questions?—It is only an attempted explanation.

Why do you say it was not correct?—You must excuse one if you put me such questions—it is a "farrago" of nonsense.

Very well, I will take that. Accused issued three circulars to the members which have come to your knowledge? I have received one circular. It was dated 6th September, 1900.

Mr. Gazdar read another circular, in which the accused applied to the members to nominate a committee who should examine the alleged discrepancies in the accounts. He also read the third circular, in which the accused discussed the entries objected to, and the question of his pension and dismissal.

After all these explanations about the Rs. 1,100, do you still say, Mr. Brewin, that it is a "farrago" of nonsense?—Yes.

There was a meeting of subscribers?—Yes.

And they decided that there should be no criminal prosecution?—The facts were laid before them, and they decided that there should be no prosecution.

Did you satisfy yourself that the Rs. 1,100 appeared nowhere?—Yes, I went over the items. They appear nowhere.

In arriving at the figures in the annual statements to the Accountant-General, the accused had to rely on his clerks?—To a certain extent.

He could not write?—But he could see. He knew the significance of the figures.

The Judge: Was it his business to see that they were correct?

Witness: Yes, my lord, it was his business.

Re-examined: Witness did not threaten the accused. He implored him and told him that, if he did not explain the discrepancies, he might get into trouble. With regard to the decision of the general meeting, it was arrived at by a majority. The filing of a civil suit was decided upon by the meeting. The suit was pending now.

Vasantrao Jugonath, a Government pensioner, said he was employed as a clerk in the fund under the orders of the accused. The accused prepared the balance sheet for 1897-98. Witness was afterwards appointed an auditor. He found that the item of Rs. 61,424, certified by the Accountant General, as the amount of subscriptions received, was not correct. Accused gave him an explanation, on the strength of which he passed the item. Witness got Rs. 200 each year for the audit. Witness said he had made the alteration in the cash book under the accused's orders. On the same day, 1st March, witness altered, under the accused's orders, an item of Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 1,420.

At this stage the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. F. STREET, D. S. O., I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, has been granted furlough for one year, eleven months and twenty-five days, with full pay for the first four months earned by famine duty.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

TRUSTS ALLEGED TO BE VOID.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case on Wednesday evening. This suit was brought by Mr. Gordhandas Soonderdas, of the firm of Messrs. Muljee, Jetha and Co., large mill owners and merchants, against Bai Ramkuvar, widow of Dharamsi Soonderdas, Goculdas Naranjee, Khimjee Purshotam, Narandas Kanjee, Purshotum Naranjee, Kursondas Dharamsi, and others. The plaintiff prayed that it should be declared that an indenture of the 17th October 1872 did not create any trust or vest any estate in the trustees named in it and that the properties thereby conveyed remained the property of the grantor; and that it might be declared that the trust attempted to be created by the indenture in favour of the sons of Soonderdas Mulji were void, &c. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Vicaji and Mr. H. B. Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder and Jamsetji, appeared for the plaintiff. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. D. D. Davar, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Bhandarkar, and Mr. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, and Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Russell, in his decision, said he wished to express his obligations to Mr. Jamsetjee the plaintiff's attorney, for the admirable way in which he prepared the plaintiff's case and to Mr. Inverarity whose examination of Mr. Jamsetjee was a model of how such work should be done. The labours of those two gentlemen had enabled the case to be dealt with in a comparatively short time. His lordship then briefly gave the history of Mulji Jetha and his family, and also details of the trust deeds and the legal effect of such deeds and the wills alluded to in the case. He also dealt with the several properties in dispute, and held it established that Soonderdas Mulji had no property of his own. In regard to the Vithalwady properties his lordship said it appeared that those properties had been transferred into the name of Mulji Jetha, but that he only had a half share in them. The purchase money of the yellow plots of land had come out of the firm of Mulji Jetha & Co., and the evidence showed that the great bulk of the rents from that property had been spent on the buildings and other expenses connected with them. Regarding the Byculla property acquired in 1868 there was no trace of it having belonged to Soonderdas Mulji. The property had been leased to the Soonderdas Mills, and in respect of which all the Collector's bills had been paid by Mulji Jetha. Dealing with the shares in the cloth market company, his lordship said the market was started originally by Moolji Jetha and Thackersey Mulji. It afterwards became the new Piece Goods Bazaar Company, Limited in 1871 and it also appeared that it was purchased from the Bank of Bombay, the mortagees of Premchand Roy Chand by Soonderdas Mulji and Thackersey Mulji for two lakhs of rupees. Subsequently all the sums spent on and received from the cloth market were paid from or received on Mulji Jatha's account who had paid considerably over three lakhs for the purchase. When the company was formed in 1872 Mulji Jetha received shares amounting to three lakhs. His lordship next dealt with the Bhai Dharamsi Soonderdas account and that of the Karoein properties dealt with under the will of Soonderdas. It was shown that Mulji Jetha had bought out the firms interest in that property for Rs. 20,585. There was no trace in the books of that property having belonged to Soonderdas. His lordship further considered that the trust deed was inoperative, inasmuch as possession of the properties comprised therein was never in fact given to the trustees or any of them. Since Soonderdas Mulji's death, the executors or trustees of his will, and not the trustees of the deed had been receiving the dividends on the fifty shares standing in his name. His lordship held that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed in the suit. He hoped that his decision would prevent future litigation between the parties, remarking that if an appeal was made on behalf of the minor, the costs in the event of its failing might fall in all probability on the one taking up the matter on his behalf. His lordship gave a decree in plaintiff's favour, and directed that the costs, with the exception of those of the fifth defendant, should come out of the estate.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

The Peshawar correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—"There are rumours of unrest upon the frontier, troops should be ready to move out at short notice." Thus ran the first of Tuesday's station orders. However the reader's mental tension was somewhat relaxed as his eye glanced to the margin and noted that this order was headed "manœuvres." Then of course he knew that it was only the same old game, and that the astonishing announcement before him was merely a delicate hint that perhaps three guns would fire that night in quick succession and that from then on till morning he might be passing a rather uncomfortable time.

As a matter of fact the alarm was not worked by means of the customary three guns. The various commanding officers concerned got their orders at a late hour at night and three columns moved out in various directions at different hours before daybreak. Their troubles were by no means over with the morning for none of the columns returned till late in the following afternoon. They all covered long distances, a saunter twenty-eight miles being about the average amount of work done. It is well to have the night in which to break the back of work like this, for the sun in the day time is now very hot.

It had been originally intended to move these columns in the directions in which they would probably be moved if ever called out in real earnest, that is to say, towards Jamrud and Bara. However it was politically represented that the denizen of the frontier was not yet so fully instructed in the enrrent topics of the day as to realise the supreme importance of the effective training of a civilised army, that the exigencies of up-to-date manœuvres were not contained in his philosophy, and that if troops, British and native, clattered by the sacred precincts of his villages at comfortable hours of the early morning the compliment might be misunderstood. Therefore the columns gave a respectfully wide berth to those Pathan villages that fringe the frontier, finding plenty of room elsewhere for the work they had to do.

IT scarcely seems credible, writes the "Straits Times," but it is nevertheless a fact that a doubtlessly well-intentioned man was permitted to offer up a prayer in a local Christian Church on the 25th ultimo, in which he implored the malign interference of Providence with the voyage of the steamship Ophir now carrying the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to Singapore. The man is a British subject. He is old and experienced, no doubt, and zealous according to his lights; but a man who attempts to lead a loyal congregation with a prayer beseeching that accidents or evil may befall the ship which carries the Heir Apparent to the British throne—even though it be, as he explained in the prayer, solely in order that the preparations for the local reception of the Royal party be frustrated—is not a man that can be considered a British patriot in the proper sense of the term.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on Thursday, Mr. Justice Stanley delivered a very lengthy judgment in the suit of D. L. Morrison and others against S. Verschoyle and others (Carritt and Co.) The suit, it will be remembered, was one in which the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 29,150 alleged to be due on certain guaranteed contracts. His Lordship found Baboo Bepin Behary Bose was not Carritt and Co.'s partner, as alleged but only their assistant; that he had no authority from them to guarantee the contracts; that the signatures on the contracts were not the signatures of Carritt and Co.; that they had not been guilty of negligence or carelessness; that they were a firm of brokers pure and simple; that the transactions they repudiated were outside the scope of a broker's business; that the firm had never, as a rule, done this sort of business of guaranteeing contracts; that Bepin was not their agent, and that the defendants were not liable on each or any of the grounds set out in the plaint. Under these circumstances, his Lordship dismissed the suit, with costs, on scale No. 2, against the defendants, Carritt and Co., but

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 11TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Sirsa Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere and Allahabad, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at Trichinopoly, Madras, Masulipatam, Cochin, Calicut, Goa Ratnagiri, Bombay and Jabbulpore, southerly at Negapatam and Coimbatore, and south-westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate do light.

The maximum temperature is 6° in excess of normal at Coimbatore and Surat, and 5° in defect at Veraval. The minimum is 7° to 13° in excess at Jacobabad, Karachi and Lahore. Elsewhere the variations are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Akola, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy in several places.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Secunderabad.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails in all districts except in Sind, where it is squally and unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29 805
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Daw Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of wind*	NW. NE. W. WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	231

* From midnight to midnight. 1894-1896

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—April 10.

10 p.m.	80·8

THURSDAY—April 11.

8 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	85·6
2 p.m.	86·5
4 p.m.	86·1

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters and letters, addressed "Post Office," Bombay :—

Allard A	Fressman Noiech	McLachlan J
Barrett P G	Gast W	Meer Sina Miss
Benedix Hugo	George W E	Nimmer Mein
Bharamjee B D	Goldberg Elie	North P B
Blow T B	Gray W S	Presman N
Broner M Miss	Gunda Singh	Renther A
Brookes J Mrs	Haskayne W Miss	Sauft Leon
Casula N	Hepper H M	Sbilinsky C
Couch J C S	Hepstein H	Schwartz P Miss
Daly W	Hilfgott T Miss	Senel O Mrs
Davis E	King C W	Soares N
Dubas F C	Kumerling T	Spieler Adela Mrs
Dunin S S	Lauber Jacob	Tohn Motel
Epechtein Fane Miss	Livercey Mrs	Turner Miss
Fernandes K M	Manockji Framji	Upton T G
	Manski H	Yates N Miss

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

AGABEG—April 7, at Broadview, Gourangdi, Hector Hutson, youngest son of Mr and Mrs E C Agabeg, aged 2 years and 25 days.
COOKE—April 7, at 84, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, Easter morning, Emily (Mona) the wife of G F Cooke.
WAY—April 6, at Chittagong, of dysentery, after a short illness, Robert Atwell Way, M I C E, Agent and Chief Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway, aged 47 years.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1901.

THE BOERS AGAIN ASK TERMS.

COMMANDANT LOUIS BOTHA has reopened negociations for peace. He has satisfied himself that De Wet, to whom the continued resistance is solely due, is mentally irresponsible. He, therefore, desires to negociate on behalf of the entire Boer force. Ex-President Steyn is with De Wet and we may take it that if he is not responsible for De Wet's actions, his flogging and shooting of the peace envoys, he is at least privy to them, and as a preliminary to negociations his surrender might well be demanded as a guarantee of good faith. That would serve to prevent the Boers seizing the opportunity, afforded by the temporary cessation of hostilities, to collect supplies and prepare for further activity. But we fear Steyn is equally responsible with the commandant-general for the acts of barbarity which have recently disgraced Boer tactics and that even if Botha and his immediate followers surrender the band gathered round the ex-president and the new Commander-in-Chief will repudiate Botha's action. "It will certainly not surprise your Excellency" he wrote to Lord Kitchener, less than a month ago, "to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend that the terms...shall have earnest consideration of my government. I may add that my government and my chief officers have entirely agreed with my views." We should be very much surprised if the terms offered prove to be more generous than those offered in the beginning of March. When Lord Kitchener received Botha he remarked on his evident good faith, but he told him he was unable to hold out any hope to him of "some kind of modified independence," Upon this the negotiations collapsed. The terms offered, however, were not deficient in magnanimity. They included the immediate grant of an amnesty for all bona fide acts of war committed during the recent hostilities. All prisoners of war, now in St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere were to be liberated and carried back to their country. It was undertaken that church property, public trusts, and orphan's funds should be respected ; both the English and Dutch languages used and taught in public schools where parents of the children desire it and allowed in Courts of Law. Further it was provided that at the earliest practicable date military administration should cease and be replaced by civil administration in the form of Crown Colony Government. In the first instance it is intended that there shall be established in each of the new Colonies a Governor and an Executive Council, consisting of a certain number of official members, to whom a nominated unofficial element will be added. But it is the desire of His Majesty's Government, as soon as circumstances permit to introduce a representative element and ultimately to concede to the new Colonies the privilege of self-government. Moreover, on the cessation of hostilities a High Court would be established in each of the new Colonies to administer the law of the land, this court to be independent of the Executive. As regards the debts of the late Republican Governments it was clearly stated that Government could not undertake any liability. It was, however, prepared, as an act of grace, to set aside a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 to repay inhabitants of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies for goods requisitioned from them by the late Republican Governments. Magnanimity could go no further. Botha's demand was utterly impossible. When he effected a junction with De Wet it was discovered, however, that he had had the best of the pause for negociations. We doubt if Lord Kitchener will permit any large measure of time to be spent in palaver. Botha knows the terms. He must accept them or refuse them. No further negociation is necessary. De Wet's following may be diminishing but the country is over-run with small bands of marauders and there should not be a moment's cessation in the operations directed towards their extirmination.

THE RAND MILITARY COURT.

THE Military Tribunal in Johannesburg supplies most interesting matter for the South African papers. The cases which are brought before the Court are varied in character, because the war has given scope for enterprising rascality of all sorts. One individual so far siezed his opportunities for loot as to carry off £1,500 worth of machinery from a merchant's yard. The property was traced to several mines where it had been disposed of. When the delinquent was convicted he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, in addition to four months for escaping from a policeman who had him in custody. Some of the other cases directly arising out of the prevalence of martial law have their pathetic sides. Two women and a boy, the wives and the son of Boers on commando, were indicted on the charges of "assisting the enemy with supplies, treacherously holding correspondence with and giving intelligence to the enemy, and contravening Government notice No. 18, with removing foodstuffs outside the municipal limits of Johannesburg without a permit from the Director of Civil Supplies." The whole case was that three Hottentot women, who became Crown witnesses, and the boy having slipped past a picquet, were ultimately brought back to the city. The women had some "groceries" and men's wearing apparel concealed under their own clothing and one of them had two letters from one of the accused women addressed to her husband and son. The boy had a pair of men's trousers wrapped round his waist under his own clothes and wore a man's jacket over his own. He declared the trousers were for the Hottentot herd on the family farm to which he was going. His mother, Mrs. Bouer, Mrs. Viljoen and himself were the accused before the Court. Mrs. Bouer said that the three of them were brought into Johannesburg by the British troops on January 13 from the farm. She wrote two letters, one to her husband and the other to her son, who was at home wounded. The letters were produced. There was nothing unusual about them except that one vaguely indicated where certain unspecified articles were hidden on the farm and the other stated that some information given to the husband was untrue. The letter for her husband was sent with the other to the farm, so that it might be conveyed to him if opportunity arose as she did not know his whereabouts. The groceries were sent to her wounded son. The pathetic side of the case appealed to the President of the Tribunal, Major C. R. M. O'Brien, who was constrained to observe that, however much the Court might pity the accused, they must overlook their personal feelings in matters of this kind. "It was necessary," he said, "to take severe steps to bring the war to an end."

So, for attempting to send some coffee and old clothes to their relatives the two women were fined £10 and £5 respectively, the alternative penalties being fourteen days' and seven days' imprisonment. The boy who was his mother's messenger was let off with a caution, "on account of his youth." In another case a farmer who had taken the oath of neutrality was fined £5, because a party of Nesbitt's Horse found a few rounds of Lee-Metford ammunition buried in a corner of his cattle kraal. The farmer denied all knowledge of the ammunition and he and his wife suggested that his children had buried it. There had been a British camp at the farm and after the soldiers went away a great deal of ammunition had been found. The children had been discovered playing with cartridges and had been thrashed therefor by the mother. The most interesting of recent cases, however, is that of a German charged with breaking the oath of neutrality. He was captured by the picquet while acting as adjutant for the Boer General Beyers. He was at the time passing between the Boer camp and the house at which ex-President Pretorius was staying, the latter being then in communication with Beyers in regard to the peace proposals of Lord Kitchener. When brought before General French the German was liberated on parole. Shortly afterwards he was recognised as one of the men who, with others serving as Mine Police, had some time before taken the oath of neutrality. His explanation of his conduct in again going on commando was that while at Roodeport he was compelled by the Boer leader Theron under threat of being shot to rejoin. The only alternative he saw was that of being deported by the British to Ceylon as many of his friends who had taken the oath of neutrality had been. Since rejoining he had taken no active part in the war as a combatant and had made several attempts to get away and to return to Europe. He and four others after the death of Theron rode from the Vaal River to Pietersburg with the intention of making for Europe via Delagoa Bay, but they were stopped by the information that the British barred the road to Kamatipoort. He landed in South Africa in January 1900 and the Boers early disgusted him by robbing him of all his baggage and his horses. The conclusion to which the Military Tribunal brought the adventures of this "Soldier of Fortune" is not recorded in the recently arrived papers from Africa, for the inquiry stood adjourned owing to illness of the President.

THE HAND OF YUNG-LU.

YUNG-LU was the prime mover in the matter of the Russo-Chinese intrigue, although efforts were made by correspondents at Peking to fix the responsibility on Li Hung Chang. Li Hung Chang is Russophile, but he was not the instigator in the Manchurian business. He is declared by "a High Official at Hsian," in a memorial to the Throne, to have been merely obeying the orders of the Reactionists in Hsian, under the direction of that "Arch intriguer and Anti-foreigner Yung-Lu." Yung Lu is the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Armies and probably the most influential man in China. It is alleged that when Yung-Lu found Manchuria at the mercy of the Russians and likely to be annexed by them, he conceived the idea of luring the Russians away from the Concert of the Powers by promising them special privileges in all the Manchurian provinces, provided Russia would take the lead in withdrawing her troops from Pekin and the Chibli province. One of his proteges was instructed to memorialise the Empress Dowager, in favour of such an arrangement. Li Hung Chang, Yang Ch'ung Yi, Yang Ju, minister to Russia and Tseng Chi, Tartar General of Lower Manchuria, were parties to the negotiations. The intriguers have "lost face" through the failure and some one must pay the penalty. His colleagues have fixed upon Tseng Chi, and Yung Lu who was the guiding spirit in the whole affair has quietly made off to Shanghai. From that port however he still exercises his evil influence and he has caused another of his proteges to denounce Liu Kun-yi, the Nanking Viceroy, on the ground that "age and chronic sickness have done much in incapacitating the Nanking Viceroy, that he has no mind or will of his own and is subject to the influence of evil members of the Reform Party, who, of course, are in favour of keeping friends with the foreign powers at any price, thus opposing themselves to the policy of the Empress Dowager." This is in retaliation for the part Liu Kun-yi took in procuring the rejection of the convention by the Dowager. If they cannot secure his downfall it will not be for the want of trying.

THE YEOMANRY OF THE FUTURE.

AT the time when a few yeoman volunteered for active service few imagined that this would lead to the yeomanry being recognised as forming an integral part of England's fighting force. It is not many years ago, the "Field" reminds us since the yeomanry was the butt of those who had a little wit to spare, and it was pointed out that cities might be sacked before the yeoman had extracted his regimentals from the chest in which they were placed, saddled and bridled his horse, and set out in defence of so much of his country as he was ordered to try and protect. The South African War, however, has demonstrated the usefulness of mounted infantry, and under this title will the yeomanry be classed in future. The Commission on yeomanry were not unanimous on the question of their conversion from cavalry to mounted infantry, but according to Mr. Brodrick's scheme the yeomanry will apparently be a kind of irregular horse, serviceable on an emergency, but none the less irregular. In former days the yeomen were chiefly drawn from the farmer class, horse dealers, veterinary surgeons and others who had picked up a knowledge of riding and shooting, but the personnel of the yeomanry is now changed. The "Field" thinks it possible that recruiting for the yeomanry will have the effect of injuring recruiting for the regular army. The pay is much above the rate given to the ordinary soldier of the line, and the question arises whether some of the men who have enlisted or will enlist for the new yeomanry are not the identical individuals who would have gone into the line at the cheaper rate had no such fresh avenue as the new yeomanry with its improved remuneration been open to them. Our contemporary is inclined to believe that for a volunteer to receive something like four times the pay of a regular may, to a certain extent, be the stepping stone to that fatal mistake of setting class against class, and it is quite possible this new departure will create some disorganisation in recruiting for the colours.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE movement of plague in Bombay City is wonderfully strange. In those areas wherein a few weeks ago, plague mortality was terrible, the epidemic has subsided and the number of victims is rapidly decreasing. This is particularly noticeable in regard to B and C wards, but although in its virulence plague has declined it is present—excepting the Fort and Upper Colaba—throughout the city. It is particularly deadly in Byculla, Parel, Mahim and Warli, and in the former district, which is notoriously unhealthy, the death rate is 246·81 per 1,000. During the week just ended there was a big increase in the mortality due to fever, which has been of pronounced malignity this cold season, and the number of deaths—302—is an increase on the weekly returns for the famine year of 1900. In the mofussil, plague claimed a lesser number of victims than during the previous week. The exodus of people from Bombay continues to make the duties of the railway inspection staff exceedingly heavy, and the excellent results which have been achieved in checking the spread of plague through the detention of plague-stricken passengers reflects highly on the faithful discharge of duties by the staff. In Khandesh there were 80 deaths, 68 of which occurred at Chalisgaon and Dhulia town. The epidemic in Belgaum district has slightly subsided ; it is also less in Dharwar but remains unaltered in Karachi. Mandvi town is the chief centre of infection in Cutch State, and deaths occurred at Danori, Navsari and Amreli in Baroda state. Plague is still very virulent in the Punjab, and if it is fair to assume an early effect from the number of doses of Haffkine's vaccine which are despatched from the Plague Laboratory at Parel, we may hope for a gradual subsidence shortly. There were 12,027 doses forwarded during the week and since the beginning of the year 185,492 doses have been sent. Over 10,000 doses were packed for Australia, and it is thus evident the medical men in the Antipodes believe in its efficacy.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court has been appointed *ex-officio* President of the Board of Visitors of the Government Law School, Bombay.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Sicilia, arrived at Colombo at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Suez, at 6 a.m. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, with the homeward mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. yesterday.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

MR. B. P. MILSON has been appointed Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.

MR. G. H. MILSOM, Temporary Assistant Engineer, has been posted to the Southern Division.

MR. G. D. PANSE, Collector of Broach, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

MR. C. C. BOYD, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

MR. H. A. HALL, Superintendent of the Deccan Convict Gang, acts as Superinteudent of the Central Prison during Mr. Pegge's absence.

MR. W. T. PEGGE, Superintendent of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th April or subsequently.

LIEUTENANT H. S. STRONG, Acting Second-in Command, Kolhapur Infantry, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 25th ultimo.

WE hear that Lady Jenkins' Easter shooting party has already bagged three panthers. One fell to Lady Jenkins, one to Mrs. Sanders-Slater and one to Mr. Weatherly.

THE Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, B. A., (Oxon) Bar-at-Law, has been appointed a member of the Board of visitors of the Law School, in place of the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. P. J. Mead, I. C. S., acts as Collector and District Registrar Panch Mahals, and Member and President of the District Local Board.

CAPT. A. HOOTON, I.M.S., has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Lieut.-Col. A. W. F. Street.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 9 was 1,810, giving a death-rate of 119·19 per annum per thousand as against 149·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 87·51 the average over the past five years Of the total number 306 died from fevers ; 698, plague ; 4, small-pox ; 3, measles ; 4, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 160, phthisis ; 61, diseases of the nervous system ; 184, affections of the respiratory organs ; 50, diarrhœa ; 30, dysentery ; 43, still-born ; 95, old age and debility ; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 53 ; Brahmin, 59 ; Lingaet 5 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other castes, 1,107 ; Hindu low caste, 159 ; Musalman, 317 ; Parsee, 33 ; Jew, 51 ; Native Christian, 5 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European 2 ; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 194 as against 178 the corresponding period of last year, and 167 the average over the past five years.

THE LAW OF 1900.

HINDU LAW—SUCCESSION.

THERE is no question that sons succeed to the inheritance, but are illegitimate sons entitled to the same rights as a son. In 23 Mad. 16, the father wished them to share equally with his other sons on partition, but the latter objected, and the Court held that the illegitimate sons were entitled to half the share of a legitimate son at the partition of ancestral property. No doubt this is correct when the division is made after the death of the father, but the text is that the illegitimate son obtains a share by the father's choice or at his pleasure ; that is, he may take a full share during his father's life time, if the father wishes it. And this was the decision of the High Court.

The Rule is well established, that in the absence of express words showing such an intention a devise to a wife does not confer an estate of inheritance, but carries only a widow's estate as understood by Hindu law. The husband may give her an absolute estate but it is necessary to use express language to that effect. The meaning may be affected by surrounding circumstances, such as the meaning attached by law to particular words, or the effect of a particular disposition. And in construing the will of a Hindu it is not improper to take into consideration what are known to be the ordinary notions and wishes of Hindus with regard to the disposition of property. He generally desires that an estate, especially an ancestral estate, shall be retained in his family and as a general rule women do not take absolute estates of inheritance which they are entitled to alienate. In 27 Cal. 44, Stanley, J., reviewed many of the cases in which it has been held that the widow did not take an absolute estate, although words were used which seemed to show that an absolute estate was given. For instance when the words were "Just as I am the owner of the property, in the same way my wife is the owner" or "Whatever I have of immoveable property and ready money, my wife is the proprietress thereof", or again "My first and second wives shall together be entitled to 12 annas of all the properties left by me ;" in all these cases if the words stand alone, they would perhaps have conveyed an absolute estate, but there were other parts of the will which made other dispositions. In the first case it was obvious that the object was to provide for the children after the wife ; in the second she was to adopt a son who was to succeed on attaining full age ; in the third case such a disposition only conveys by law a limited estate as the wives had no power of alienation. Construing the wills as a whole, the conclusion was that the testator contemplated the creation of subsequent interests, and therefore the intention was presumed to be that the estate given to the wife was a life interest. In other cases it has been held that where the gift is absolute, and there are no qualifying words which imply that a limited estate is conferred, it must be taken to pass an absolute estate, and moreover there is no authority for the proposition that because the gift is to a Hindu widow it must mean a limited gift The will before the Court gave the ownership to the wife as exercised by the testator, which indicated an intention to confer on the wife the same absolute right of ownership as the testator enjoyed. There were no words qualifying the gift, and in fact, the moveable property was also given to her, and there was no reason to put a restricted meaning on the words used by the testator in the disposal of his property. This decision was upheld on appeal, the Court thinking that some effect must be given to the words "as exercised by myself" ; the testator had an absolute ownership and had power to alienate and he conferred on his wife the same powers. Therefore she took an absolute interest.

A married woman left her husband and lived a loose life ; she acquired some property and on her death her husband's sons by another wife claimed her property. By Act 21 of 1850, a person who changes his religion does not lose his rights of inheritance or forfeit his property ; nor does a person who is deprived of caste. Assuming therefore that the woman had lost her caste, can she be said to have ceased to be her husband's wife by her unchastity. Evidently as the law did not permit of divorce she remained his wife, and on her death her husband's son could succeed. There are no rules of succession applicable to such a case, and the court therefore applied the rules of equity and good conscience and as there were no nearer heirs to the degraded woman, her step sons had the right to succeed (23 Mad. 171). In 22 All. 338, it has been held that a daughter's daughter is the heir to the maternal grandfather, in the absence of preferential male heirs.—(The ordinary rule is that daughters and their sons take and the daughter's daughter would come in as a gentile).

The ordinary rule of succession in default of a son is simple enough, the wife succeeds, and then follow in order daughters, daughter's sons, parents, brothers, and brother's sons. On failure of these, the near relations of the same 'gotra' take the inheritance and here the first in order is the deceased father's mother, and next is his sister, and then the sister's son. Of course the singular includes the plural, but the ingenuity of some commentators is stimulated to assert that the masculine includes the feminine, and therefore they place the sisters on the same rank as the brothers. They give as a reason that the sister in marriage belongs to the 'gotra' of her husband and not of her brother, and therefore she cannot take as a 'gotra' relation and if she is to take at all she must take along with her brother. The contest arose in Bombay between a sister and a brother's son, (24 Bom. 563) and it is only in Bombay that such a question could arise, for in the rest of India the sister would only come in as a gentile. Jenkins, C. J., who has become an authority on Hindu Law, has reviewed the texts and the cases very elaborately. The text in the Mitakshara is expanded into "on the failure of the father, brethren share the estate." The sister is not mentioned, but the word "brethren" has been construed by two commentators as including the sisters. The Mayukh is opposed to this construction, and ranks the sister as a gentile, and the opinions of the Shastras which bear upon the point, show that they agree with the view of the Mayuka. Long ago Sausse, C. J., decided that the high authority of the Mayuka on this side of India, can be relied upon as decisive in placing the sister after the grandmother and not after the brothers. The Privy Council in that case thought that there was a leaning in Bombay in favor of putting the sister among the brothren, but anyway she came before the deceased's cousins. They did not decide that the word "brethren" included sisters, nor did they say that it did not include sisters. Sir M. Westropp appears to have thought that they did place the sister among brethren, but this is a mistake and Sir Charles Sergeant points out that the Privy Counsel upheld the Mayukha. Jenkins, C.J., therefore held that the sister's position must be determined by the Mayuka and she ranks as a gentile after the deceased grandmother, and the more especially as the Mayuka is the predominant authority in Bombay.

In default of a son, the widows succeed, but in 23 Mad. 1, the husband, just before his death, had adopted a son in conjunction with his junior wife. On the death of the adopted son the question was whether both widows succeeded or the widow who was made the adoptive mother. It was contended that a son is adopted to all the wives, and the senior widow was the proper, heir, the junior wife joining in the ceremony did not make it more effective and this fact did not increase her right. Macnaghten is in favour of this position; the adopter has the privilege of selecting the boy, but adoption once made he necessarily holds the same relation to all of them. The other view is that there can only be one mother and if one wife or one widow is selected for the purpose of the adoption she would be the boy's mother. All the widows take the spiritual benefits of adoption, but for the purposes of inheritance the adoptive mother is to be preferred. A man may authorise a single one of several wives to adopt after his death, and she would stand in place of the natural mother. If he can do this, he must be able to select one wife to join with him in his life time in adopting a boy with the same effect. This would prevent disputes between the widows' relatives to the adoption and its consequences. The adoptive mother was therefore held to be the heir to the deceased boy.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOTHA RE-OPENS NEGOTIATIONS.

DE WET MENTALLY IRRESPONSIBLE.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Botha has re-opened negotiations, having satisfied himself from a personal interview that De Wet, who was the sole obstacle to peace, is mentally irresponsible and his followers are diminishing. Hence Botha desires to negotiate on behalf of the entire Boer force.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S MESSAGE TO THE KING OF ITALY.

President Loubet has arrived at Toulon, escorted by the French Squadron. The heartiest greetings were exchanged between the French and Italian fleets.

The Duke of Genoa landed and conferred alone with President Loubet and invested him with the Order of Annunziata.

President Loubet afterwards telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel thanking him for the decoration.

President Loubet, in his telegram to the King of Italy, further said that he hoped for the happy realization of Queen Helene's hopes and for the prosperity of Italy, the friend of France.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

President Loubet and subsequently M. Delcasse visited the Duke of Genoa on the flagship.

The Duke of Genoa was banquetted in the evening at the Arsenal. The President, on toasting the Duke of Genoa, expressed his appreciation of Victor Emmanuel's friendly act in sending a squadron and hoped that the existing cordial relations between the two countries would be drawn yet closer.

Before starting for Toulon President Loubet visited the Russian flagship and conferred decorations on the Russian admiral and his staff. Cordial toasts were exchanged.

The "Times" Peking correspondent says that Count Waldersee and the other Generals are agreed that measures were necessary in connection with evacuation and that all were impressed with the necessity of reducing the forces at the earliest.

MILITARY ITEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Colonel Ramsay, 4th Hussars, has assumed command, Secunderabad District, vice General Wodehouse, on privilege leave.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

General Elles, to-day, formally assumed Military Membership of the Council, vice Sir Edwin Collen resigned.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, CIVIL VET. DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, retires next month and Major Morgan, of the Bombay Civil Service, succeeds him.

INCREASE IN FAMINE RELIEF.

A further increase of thirteen thousand took place last week in the number under famine relief in the Bombay presidency

ATTACK BY WAZIRIS.

The Waziris yesterday, attacked the baggage of Captain Jacob, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, at Girdao Nalla, Zhob District, killing one camel sowar, one servant and two riding camels.

CASUALTIES AMONGST THE CHINA FORCE.

A return of casualties in the 16th Bombay Infantry has been received from Jubaland, showing two sepoys and a follower as killed in action at Somasa and two sepoys wounded, besides two who died of disease and one drowned.

Four deaths from disease amongst Indians belonging to other Corps are also reported.

THE COMING AGRICULTURAL BANKS CONFERENCE

At the Agricultural Banks Conference to be held here next June Mr. Nicholson will represent Madras and Mr. Dugerney the North-West Provinces.

THE TEMPLETON CASE.

SUIT AGAINST DR. LAWRIE DISMISSED.

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL, 11.

Mr. Maneckshaw Dustoor, Civil Judge, Secunderabad, to-day, dismissed the suit brought by Mr. N. Templeton against Dr. Lawrie and others, the court holding that there was no cause for action, and that the suit was barred by limitation. The judgment covers thirty pages and reviews the case thoroughly.

AN EMINENT JAIN PHILOSOPHER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVI, APRIL 11.

The followers of the late Shreemad Rajchandra Rowjibhai have collected Rs. 10,000 to perpetuate his memory.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, APRIL 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itria, left here this morning.

CORRECTION.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Coy.'s s. s. Nankin left here this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 21st April 1901. (and not 24th April 1901, as stated in yesterday's memo) at 8 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowanuggar 3 22-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 1-4 per cent. Consols	95 13-16
3 per cent. Rec stock	101 1-4
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
2 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	53 13-16
Bar Silver	27 3-16

MR. E. M. HODGSON, Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade, in modification of a previous order, has been allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months from or after the 30th instant.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND JOURNAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

The Executive Committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund have determined to bring out a journal, which will contain a record of their proceedings and of steps to be taken for the erection of the Victoria Hall at Calcutta and for the acquisition of the necessary collection during the three or more years that the project will be in course of completion. The journal will be issued not merely for circulation in this country, where the character and aims of the Memorial Hall are already well known, but also for distribution over a wider area, with the object of attracting attention to the scheme and of inviting suggestions and offers for the accumulation of the required contents. No charge will be made for the journal, fresh numbers of which will be issued from time to time as material is forthcoming. In this way the entire series, when completed, should furnish both an interesting and historical record and the basis of a future catalogue for the Victoria Hall.

His Excellency, the Patron, has settled the form and contents of the opening number, which will be of an introductory character, and has appointed Mr. H. E.A. Cotton, barrister-at-law, to be the Editor of the series. The first issue will appear at an early date.

MR. PENNELL SUBMITS A REVISED MEMORIAL.

Mr. Pennell will submit another memorial to the Secretary of State through the Government of Bengal during the next few days, taking for his chief point that he has been illegally suspended and that the right of being heard in defence had been denied him at the High Court.

FURTHER HEARING OF THE NAOKALI MURDER CASE.

MR. PENNELL PRESENT IN COURT.

To-day before Justice Ameer Ali and Justice Pratt the further hearing of the Noakhali Murder Case was resumed. In this case Sadak Ali Anwar Ali and Aslam have appealed against the decision of Mr. Pennell who convicted them of murder and sentenced Sadak Ali to death and the other two appellants to transportation for life. Mr. Pennell was in court all day listening to the case and taking notes, occasionally, of any comments made about his judgment. Owing to his presence a large crowd assembled in court, but the police, under their Lordships' direction, cleared the court, only barristers, vakils, Court officers, Press representatives and those who had any business to transact with any member of the legal profession present being allowed to remain.

After this case has been disposed of, Mr. W. Y. Reilly's appeal will be proceeded with,

THE PENNELL CASE.

MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE following letter has been addressed to Mr. Pennell by the Bengal Government :—

From C. E. Buckland, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
To A. P. Pennell, Esq. I.C.S.

CALCUTTA, April 2, 1901.

SIR,—I am directed to return herewith your Memorial No. 3 on your suspension, dated the 23rd March, 1901, addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and to request your attention to the enclosed copy of rules in force about the submission of memorials addressed to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he is unable to forward your memorial until the disrespectful and improper language contained in paragraphs 2, 3, 6, and 11 is omitted.

I am particularly to refer to the following expressions, namely :—

Paragraph 2.—"To expose in my judgment the attempt made by Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Governor-General of India, to burke the case; and to denounce the sycophancy of the higher judiciary."

Paragraph 3.—"An illegality of so flagrant a nature as to justify his being disbarred."

Paragraph 6.—"A during attempt to possess himself of the record extra-judicially; that his action was both illegal and improper. He wanted to get hold of the record surreptitiously, and he did not want his getting hold of it surreptitiously to be known."

Paragraph 11—"Lord Curzon, as well as Sir John Woodburn, is implicated in my judgment, and I do not expect any justice from the authorities in this country."

Should you desire to submit a revised memorial addressed to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, I am to request your attention to rules 2 and 8 of the enclosed notification.—I have, &c.,

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Offg. Chief Secy., Bengal Govt.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly announce to the subscribers to the above named Fund, and the general public, that by kind permission of Colonel Eccles, and the officers "The Oxfordshire Light Infantry," the splendid band of that regiment will play under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, the following selection of Music at the Band Stand on Saturday next, the 13th instant, at 5-30 p. m. :—

Grand March..." Honor to the Brave"...Riverie.
Overture ... ... "Juanita" ... Suppe.
Selection of Tostis most admired songs.
Valse..." Rosen"... Ellenberg.
Divertismento on Chinese Melodies.
Serenata... "Love in Idleness"... Allan Macbeth.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Yours, &c.,
Honorary Treasurer,
A. F. SOUNDY.
Esplanade Bandstand Fund.

Bombay, April 11.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN and the Bengal Government are to be congratulated on their attitude towards the indigo industry. It is announced that the Government has resolved to give the planters "material assistance" in the prosecution of researches designed either to increase and improve the yield of indigo or to establish sugar cultivation in Behar on a scientific basis. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the Behar Sugar Commission, and altogether as it should be.

ONLY a few months ago remarks a contemporary we reported a speech delivered by the Bishop of Bombay in the course of which his lordship contended that India was every bit as healthy a country as England, that the supposed dangers of a long residence in a tropical climate were a myth, and that if Europeans would but adapt themselves and their habits to their environment they might be just as long lived and just as robust in Bombay as in Bournemouth. We now hear from Home that his lordship has just reached England on medical leave, suffering from malaria.

WITH regard to Lord Curzon's recent remarks on the need of reform in the Police Department, writes the Lahore paper, we read in Mr. Finlay's interesting appendices to the Budget that "improvement in the efficiency of the police is a pressing need throughout India and necessitates increased expenditure in every province." The actual figures of the Budget provision, however, are not quite in keeping with this somewhat grandiose observation. It is true a total interest of Rs. 17,56,000 is sanctioned under the head of Police for the ensuing year, but of this item no less than Rs. 12,44,000 occurs in Burma, where it is proposed to make a large increase to the Military Police for the excellent purpose of releasing detachments of the regular army from frontier stations in Burma. The balance of five lakhs will not, it is to be feared, go far towards converting the police of India into an ideal institution. But the financial resources of the Government have, of course, their limits, and a "plunge" would be quite impossible.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE CASTELLANE DUEL.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH ENVOYS.

PARIS, MARCH 22.

THE Comte de Castellane's assault on M. de Rodays has brought about a duel. The Count's victim would have been perfectly justified, even according to the most punctilious code of honour, in bringing an action at law against him. A slap in the face is an insult that calls for a "reparation." A blow and, a fortiori, several blows is nothing but a breach of the peace. It is lucky for Compte de Castellane that M. de Rodays had never fought a duel. This reason, and this reason alone, induced the editor of the "Figaro" not to call up his aggressor before the Correctional Tribunal, where the young member for Castellane, "if the Chamber had sanctioned the proceedings," might very well have got a sentence of a year's imprisonment. But the victim felt he had to establish his bravery. The result is that his aggressor gets off scot free, and M. de Rodays gets a bullet in the thigh. Pistol duels more often than not come off without "accident." It is not to be wondered that things went differently in this case. The editor of the "Figaro" is a busy man. Comte Boni de Castellane has nothing else to do but to practise with swords and pistols and he belongs to a set where duelling is popular.

According to the "Figaro's" account of the affair, the appointed place for the encounter, the Velodrome of the Parc des Princes, near the Bois de Boulogne, was kept secret until the last moment, not even the principals being aware where their seconds were going to take them. The appointment was for three o'clock. Everybody was punctual, and, at the apointed time, the seconds tossed for places and pistols. The weapons had been loaded with leaden bullet and black powder. This was done by a gunsmith's foreman in presence of the seconds of each party, the pistols being then placed in their cases and sealed up. The Comte de Dion, one of Count Boni's seconds, having been appointed director of the duel, delivered the word "Fire" M. de Rodays and the Comtede Castellane fired nearly at the same time between the words, "One" and "Two." M. de Rodays immediately felt that he had been wounded. He put his hand to his hip, and remarked in the coolest manner, "I am hit." Seconds and doctors carried him to one of the seats, where the doctors applied a temporary dressing. The wounded man was bleeding profusely. The Comte de Castellane went up to him, and asked him, "M. de Rodays, does it hurt you?" "Not too much," replied the editor of the "Figaro." The Count de Castellane offered his hand, which M. de Rodays took. Doctor Blum thought it better not to extract immediately the bullet, which was buried deeply. Besides, the patient was in great pain, although he bore his suffering with a smiling countenance. M. de Rodays then drove home. The doctors hope that he may be able to leave his bed in eight or ten days.

The British Envoys left Paris on March 21st for Madrid, shortening their official stay here by twenty-four hours owing to the desire of the Queen Regent of Spain to receive them on Saturday next. Two of the Elysee carriages conveyed Earl Carrington and the other members of the mission to the splendid new terminus of the Orleans Railway on the Quai d'Orsay, almost by the side of the Palais Bourbon. Here M. Philippe Crozier and General Dubois gave them a hearty send off in the name of the President and Government of the Republic. At ten minutes past noon the Southern express steamed out of the station, but ere starting Earl Carrington promised his friends on the platform that he would stay in Paris on his way back. The interesting ceremony at the Elysee has created an excellent impression. French people remark with some pride that their country has been the first to receive the official notification of King Edward's accession to the Throne. The courtesy and good feeling shown on both sides are considered a happy augury for the near future, whilst M. Loubet's and Earl Carrington's energetic attestation of the cordial relations which exist between the two countries is welcomed as something more than a mere commonplace. As the "Temps" justly says their words express the sentiment of the great majority of Frenchmen. The President of the Republic could not reply with less warmth to the assurances and good wishes so cordially expressed by Lord Carrington. They are evidence (it adds) of a desire to face in a spirit of sincere concord the problems yet remaining to be solved between England and France. No man really anxious for the interets of his country, whether on this or that side of the Channel, could listen to these expressions of mutual sympathy without recognising in them an ardent desire that the reign of Edward VII. might prove a reign of peace between France and England.

The latest phase of the Deroulede controversy goes to prove that if the exiled chief of the League of Patriots refused to make common cause with the Duc d'Orleans he does not seem to have been at variance with the Bonapartists. Prince Victor Napoleon has stated through his agents that M. Deroulede has awakened Bonapartism in France. His doctrines being plebiscitary are exactly those of "L'Appel au Peuple." The Prince has told M. Edmond Blanc, his secretary, to deny that he has ever received French generals in active service. The distinction is subtle, because it does not exclude General de Boisdeffre and other well known names. Apart from the ambition of M. Paul Deroulede, who believes that the destinies of the Republic would be safe in his hands, the fusion is quite acceptable to many of his followers. Meanwhile "Le Drapeau" the Nationalist organ, will appear daily under the editorship of M. Maurice Barres.

The French Senate has passed by a narrow majority (125 to 116) a curious amendment to the Bill on Inland Revenue. It is one calculated to increase the population in France. Among the chief sources of revenue in this country is a license on tradesmen, or professional people, varying according to different schedules. This tax, called "patente," is in fact, an income-tax without the name, M. Piou's amendment is that a portion of it be remitted to parents of more than two children, the remission being greater for every child above three. The Select Committee reported unfavourably on the amendment, pointing out that it would be fairer to frame a general scheme for all tax-payers, and not merely two classes of wage-earners, M. Piou replied that it was a question of life and death for France to arrest depopulation. The Senate seems to have been impressed by this argument.

The efforts of the police to prevent the impostures of somnambulists and other pseudo prophetesses are causing disclosures which throw a light upon the new and more aristocratic representatives of the craft. It appears that one of these, whose name is well known, has gained large sums of money by a stratagem of which the following is a sample. A rich widow without children consulted the somnambulist, who diagnosed her psychology as one of loneliness of heart, adding that this would soon be cured. A few days afterwards a matrimonial agent arranged a match, the commission being divided. The marriage was a very unhappy one. The husband squandered his wife's fortune and ill-treated her. Other scandals of the blackmailing order will make a change in the present mild legislation imperative.

"La Pente Douce," a four-act comedy by M. Fernand Vanderem, has furnished Mme. Rejane with an occasion for another dramatic triumph. Apart from this, it cannot be said that the plot has any element of novelty. An architect named Bresson invites his friend Clarence to stay with him at his country house. Clarence is brokenhearted because the woman he loved died. His grief, however, speedily gives place to an amorous passion for Mme. Bresson. He feels remorseful and resolves to depart. The rest of the piece oscillates between the resistance of the wife and displays of amorous weakness on both sides. The thesis, for one can scarcely call it a moral, would be that love is divisible, for Mme. Bresson, though enamoured of Clarence, is still tenderly attached to her husband. The lights and shades of the role could be in no more skilful hands than those of Mme. Rejane, whilst M. Dubosc showed singular delicacy in the difficult part of a lover not wishing to sin against friendship and hospitality.

Baron van Heeckeren, a half-pay colonel of Hussars of the Netherlands Army, and Chamberlain of the Queen of Holland, has brought an action against a lady friend of his son for restitution of forty thousand pounds' worth of presents. The case has come up before the Civil Tribunal here. Plaintiff's son, Baron Hendrick van Heeckren, who at one time spent money on such a scale that he seems to have taken his capital for his income, has been restrained from spending at his will under a legal provision that exists in every continental code of law. A court has appointed his own father to be his guardian. The plaintiff's case is that his ward, who was at the end of a large fortune, was induced by all sorts of arts and strategems to give the lady, Mademoiselle Chevalier, sums amounting to £37,840, besides furniture. Baron Hendrick, he alleges, was weak-minded, and at the mercy of his designing lady. Mademoiselle Chevalier replies for her defence that Baron Hendrick was given a guardian in 1898, while the bulk of the money was given to her in 1882 and 1883. The gifts, says defendant's counsel, are entirely justified on the ground of the deep mutual affection between Baron Hendrick and Mademoiselle Chevalier, and their intimacy, which has lasted 20 years. Plaintiff said something about restitution of silver plate with she Heeckeren family crest, an heirloom, now in the possession of the French beauty. Mademoiselle Chevalier considers that her arguments apply also to this piece of family property.

It is not every newly married pair who can find a desert island, all to themselves or nearly so. The King and Queen of Italy, the "Temps" learns enjoyed that blessing. When the then Prince of Naples was on military duty in Tuscany before his marriage he often used to cross from the mainland to shoot on the island of Monte Cristo, which is alive with feathered and four-footed game. It then belonged to an Englishman named Taylor, who a good many years ago purchased the whole isle and built a villa on it. He, however, grew sick of it, and went away, the villa was shut up for years, and then the entire insular estate was sold to the Marquis of Ginori Lisci, who lent it to the Prince. He fell in love with the place. There are only fourteen inhabitants on the island, which abounds in magnificent views. There is all round an infinity of blue, the blue of sky, the blue of sea, and the blues of the distant mainland and of Corsica and Sardinia. A Turner would find a paradise in such an island. The Prince of Naples when he was engaged to be married persuaded the owner to sell him the island. Whenever he had leave of absence, he and the Princess used to go there with only one servants they could not do without, but as her tastes are extremely plain they wanted very few. They took no ladies or gentlemen except a secretary with them, and led just by themselves a dreamy, poetic life. The Princess had retained the hardy ways in which she was bought up in Montenegro, and was glad to walk with bare feet on the sands of the certain pretty inlets. When the Prince had writing to get through she sewed in the verandah. They then went about exploring their isle. Their life was a good deal that of their humble neighbours. Both busied themselves arranging the house, the poultry-yard, and the garden, and returned to first principles in everything. The high civilization of Florence, the social duties which devolved on them there, made Robinson Crusoe existence at Monte Cristo inexpressibly delicious. But their sojourns in this dreamland must now be few and far between. However, there are signs that they may soon be expected.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

THE experiment made last year by the Anerlen Bicycle Club of holding amateur race meetings on Thursday evenings, and awarding prizes proportionate to aggregate value to the racing men securing the greatest number of points during the season, proved so successful that the Club has decided to introduce these evening meetings again, the first to be held on May 9th. Many people seem to consider that it would be far better for all concerned if each meeting were complete in itself, and nominal prices given at the time to the winners of each event. But the objection to this course lies in the fact that these meetings are self supporting, the little money derived from the entry fees and stands being devoted to the prizes, and if it should chance to be a wet night or there is a bad entry the winner of the evening would suffer instead of all the members sharing the loss between them. This system of pooling the prizes must be the most satisfactory to the riders.

If consummate cheek is an emblem of success, then a precocious youth at Birmingham has a grand future before him if only he confines his transactions to methods that are honest. Unfortunately he did not, in his initial step in this world's commerce. Seeing a machine unattended, he conceived the idea of making off with it, and was in the act of so doing when the owner appeared on the scene. Nothing daunted, the youth formed a plan of defence and hotly contested that the machine was his, and that the owner was an imposter. A policeman passing at the time invited the disputants to accompany him to the police court where, being in time for the quarter sessions the argument was quickly settled to the satisfaction of the owner and the slight discomfiture of the youth.

A week ago to-day the Annual Meeting of the Cyclists' Touring Club was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, where a large muster of members assembled to consider the annual report. The year closed with a total membership of 53,137 made up of 43,938 renewals, 12 057 new members and 142 life members. This is a falling off compared with the preceding year accountable to the many members away on service in South Africa from Lord Roberts downwards. The report showed a balance of assets over liabilities of £12,612 16s. 9d. The meeting emphatibally supported the motion that the word "Cyclist," which had been deleted on the responsibility of the Secretary, should be re-inserted in membership application forms.

It was without the remotest suspicion of waverling that the members of the C. T. C. assembled at an Extraordinary General Meeting held immediately afterwards voted against the admission of automobilists to their ranks. The proposition as moved by a Surrey member was to alter certain articles of the Association in such a way that automobilists might be eligible for membership. The motion was keenly opposed by the Hon. T. Bernard Coleridge K.C., and Mr. A. M. White who so entirely carried the meeting with them that the proposition was lost by an enormous majority. Of the members of the C. T. C. a very small minority are in any way interested in motoring, and it can scarcely be wondered at that the majority would vote against any innovation that might directly or indirectly affect their own interests. The position of the C.T.C. has been built up by cyclists and it is not likely that they would readily share it with others.

A correspondent to one of the cycling papers states that in his opinion the free wheel cycles are more liable to side-slip than those fitted with fixed wheels. This is of course a debatable point, but the general experience does not bear out the contention, and the theory for this is one which can only be regarded as extremely feasible. When the cyclist has an inclination to free wheel down a greasy surfaced hill it stands to reason that with his feet still and his whole body still there is not the side swaying movement which would be the case if he were pedalling. There is no thrust to push the wheel away from underneath him and he therefore glides through the greasy mud rather safer than does the man who has to pedal.

On the other hand it is generally agreed that once a free wheel starts to slip, there is less chance of recovery than with a fixed wheel, for the reason that the free wheel rider is robbed of the ability to apply corrective pedal pressure. On a fixed wheel machine a slip can start, but by judicious back pedalling or forward pedalling the danger can be averted. The free wheel on the other hand entails a certain amount of helplessness in this particular connection but taken all round the suggestion made at the opening of this paragraph cannot be regarded as correct.

A case of paramount importance to cyclists and of interest to all users of the road, is that which has just been decided by Mr. Justice Wood of Grantham. A cyclist claimed damages for injuries received in consequence of a certain road, for the maintainence of which the Grantham Rural District Council was responsible being left in a dangerous condition. It appears that a heap of stones was left lying in the roadway; with these he collided, and was thrown from his machine and received injuries about the face. The contention of the defending counsel was that the road was not left in a dangerous state; but the judge disposed of this as being contrary to common knowledge, and in giving his decision in favour of the plaintiff awarded a sum of £30 damages. The decision is one which should have a great deal of effect all over the country, because such a case is bound to come prominently under the notice of other district councils, and when they see that negligence in keeping the highways free from danger is fraught with serious results, extra care will doubtless be taken to safeguard the public.

The Dunlop Company have well succeeded in their aim to combine extreme lightness and flexibility with enormous strength, as witness the Dunlop Multiflex tyre, which is now the cyclist's favourite all over the globe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIGO PLANTERS.

AN important letter from the Bengal Government to the Behar Planters' Association has been published regarding State-aid to the indigo industry. The letter states that the Lieutenant-Governor has now heard with pleasure that the Behar Planters' Association and the Indigo Improvement Syndicate have amalgamated. This was a condition essential to help from Government in the further prosecution of these investigations. The experiments and researches will not now overlap and there is assurance that the money expended on them will be used in the most economical way. Government recognises that the planters and their agents have made a strong and genuine effort to work out schemes for improvement in the outturn of the plant and its manufacture into dye. These efforts have already resulted in importants discoveries, and there is every reason to hope that their continuance will be rewarded by increased improvements in both directions and that the important industry will be placed on a firmer basis. The programme of work now submitted by the Planters' Association is a large reduction on the original estimate given in the letter of 13th November, 1900. The Lieutenant-Governor has revised it with careful attention to economy. He agrees that it cannot be further reduced with due regard to the efficiency of the researches and the time within which it is necessary they should be carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, is willing to give the amalgamated bodies material assistance in the prosecution of these researches. In the Government Order of 8th October 1900 a grant was made to the Behar Planters' Association of Rs. 7,500 (or £500) per annum for the services of a bacteriologist. This grant he is prepared to increase, first with the object of investigating the best methods of increasing the yield of the dye, and second, developing the cultivation of sugarcane and the most suitable rotation of crops in the indigo fields. The programme includes for the first year a large sum for initial expenditure on laboratories and other equipments which will not recur. The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to grant Rs. 37,500 for the first year, the additional sum to be retrenched from the allotment of Rs. 50,000 to be granted in second or third year as circumstances determine. Even with this aid the budget of the first year will require careful revision as to the items to be postponed in order to keep within the total funds available. Sir John Woodburn comes to the conclusion that it will be best to place the money at the disposal of the amalgamated bodies for expenditure on the advice of their manufacturing and agricultural experts respectively. The planters have given him a programme of the general lines of their work which he has accepted. It is to their own urgent interest to make the best and most economical use of the aid given to them by Government, and the expert heads of their two departments of research will procure the necessary assistants more quickly and certainly than if Government were itself to undertake the duty. In this matter time is of the first importance. The Association will submit an annual budget of their proposals, and their accounts will be subject to annual audit by Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor also discussed the question of patents for discoveries. It appears to him fair that indigo growers who have not subscribed to the outlay on the researches referred to above should contribute in some form if they use the methods which are the results of these researches. The best course is to join the Association, but if they do not the only apparent means of procuring their contribution to the cost of the discoveries is through royalties on patents. To this the Lieutenant-Governor will raise no objection. There are discoveries in manures or perhaps methods of tillage which cannot be patented, and of which those who are not members of the Association will reap the benefit without payment at all.

IODINE TERCHLORIDE.

THE following letter has been addressed by Dr Tukina to Professor Gujjar :—

I beg to inform you that I tried your Liq. Iodine Techloride in a good number of cases of plague and some few cases of remittent fever during the recent epdemic at Bombay. I herewith send you the form filled up with the results obtained by its use in cases of bubonic and other fevers. From this I come to the following conclusions;—

(a) That Iodine Terchloride acts as a sure and effective antipyretic and germicide remedy.

(b) That it has undoubted curative powers in cases of plague if such cases be treated with the solution at the very beginning of the outset of the symptoms. This you will find from the form I have filled up. Even in moderately severe cases if the case be put under its influence as soon as the symptoms have developed, it has proved successful in my hands.

(c) In advanced cases although it acts as an antipyretic, still the results are unfavourable.

(d) As compared with the results obtained by me from the use of other modes or remedial means for the treatment of plague, your Iodine Terchloride has given far better results in my hands.

(e) That in mild cases of plague no other stimulants are necessary, except the regular doses of the solution 2 hours with rum and milk as a diet at short intervals.

(f) That in serious cases where there is fear of the failure of the heart I had recourse to a stimulant mixture of Caffeine Citrate, spirit ammonia aromatic. strychnine, and Brandy and the stimulant mixture given alternately with your solution has produced beneficial results in such cases.

(g) That in cases of remittent fevers of a mild type and in cases of influenza it has acted as an antipyretic from the very first dose The fever did not return, and so there was no need for giving any antiperiodic as quinine.

(h) As adjuncts I had recourse to saline draught for constipation; to rum or brandy with milk or stimulant mixture in cases in which these were indicated; to ice on the head constantly.

(i) Lastly I would urge the necessity of mentioning to you that I had used your solution every 2 or 3 hours day and night in plague cases till recovery took place.—Yours, &c,

(Signed), EDULJEE COWASJEE TUKINA, L. M. & S.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THIRD OR FINAL CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

Time Allowances and Result of the Race sailed on Thursday, the 11th April 1901.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Rtg.	Allowances. M's.	Owners.	Time of Corrected Arrival. H. M. S.	Time of Corrected Arrival. ed Time. H. M. S.
Forella	30·29	15·5	Mr C T R Scovell	5 21 18	3 21 18
Turquoise	29·59	15·5	Mr F Tibbs	5 24 54	3 9 19
Sapphire	29·81	15·00	Mr E S Luard	5 28 34	3 13 3
Nanta	30·18	13·52	Mr G T W Oliver	5 41 26	3 27 34
Chita	33·73	5·12	Mr E Comber	5 43 37	3 38 25
Melody	29·38	16·10	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 50 17	3 34 7

Course No 17—21 miles. Wind West. Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Turquoise, 2nd Prize won by Sapphire, and 3rd Prize won by Forella.

YACHTS (CLASS B) RACE OF THE 5TH DAY OF THE REGATTA.

Time Allowances and Result of the Race re-sailed at 3·30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th April 1901.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Rtg.	Allowances. M's.	Owners.	Time of Corrected Arrival. H. M. S.	Time of Corrected Arrival. ed Time. H. M. S.
Pixie	2·00		Mr E R Smetham	5 31 4	2 1 1
Meg	0·62	13·34	Mr C H Byrne	5 38 10	1 54 16
Hulda	1·75	1·31	Mr C W S Coo	6 5 23	2 33 52

Course No 5 followed by No 13—10·7 miles. 1st Prize won by Meg.

THE question of the constitution of a bench of the Allahabad High Court at Lucknow will probably be taken up again by Government in the immediate future. There is, we understand, a prospect that the matter may be settled, or practically so, before Sir Antony MacDonnell vacates office next November.

THE Assam Administration Report for 1899-1900 contains 304 pages of "statistical returns." Statistical returns, moreover, are to be found on almost every page of the 178 pages that form the body of the report. The following paragraph is evidence "in excelsis" of the waste of time and labour that goes on in Government offices. It is extracted from Chapter IX, Section 3, Printing, and refers to the Assam Secretariat Press. "The total outturn of printed matter amounted to 47,143 pages foolscap pica, of which 38,326 pages were first productons, and 8,817 pages consisted of reproductions from standing matter, the corresponding figures for the preceeding year being 5,458,236,832, and 14,397 page,s respectively. The total number of impressions taken amounted to 1,787,500. The number of copies cut, folded, pressed, gathered, collated, stitched, etc., amounted to 540,663, and that of copies sewn, bound, etc., to 28,900 Of the total outturn, 38,864 pages represented the printing work of the Civil Secretariat and 3,095 pages that of the Public Works Secretariat." These figures reflect the very highest credit on the pressman and the daftri of the Assam Secretariat Press, and one must not withhold the necessary tribute of admiration for the clerk who kept count of the "total number of impressions taken." But seriously the reports and returns of the Government of India are fast becoming a farce, and Lord Curzon has taken the matter in hand none too soon. The Assam Report, however, contains a very interesting chapter, to which we intend to refer later, dealing with the relations of the Province with the Assam tribes.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE first meeting of the newly elected Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall. On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. T. W. Cuffe was temporarily called to the chair.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in moving that Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha be elected President of the Corporation for the ensuing year, said he ventured to place Mr. Wacha's name before the Corporation in deference to what he found to be a general desire on the part of members, to acknowledge in some way the useful and valuable services Mr. Wacha had rendered to the Corporation for a number of years. (Hear, hear). Mr. Wacha had been in the Corporation ever since it was formed under the Act under which they were now working, the Act of the 1888. But his keen interest in all Municipal and civic affairs dated from a very much earlier period. He (Mr. Mehta) recollected very clearly that Mr. Wacha began taking an interest, in all Municipal affairs ever since the Act 2 of 1865 incorporating the Justices of the Peace with a Municipal Commissioner to conduct the municipal affairs of the city. There were very few people in the city who had so intimate and so thorough a knowledge of the whole history of local municipal affairs as Mr. Wacha had (applause). And he (the speaker) thought he carried with him the views of most members of the Corporation when he said that since Mr. Wacha began to take an active part in the Corporation he had rendered very useful and very valuable services to the cause of Municipal administration in this city. He applied himself to the discharge of his duties as a Municipal Councillor with the closeness of purpose and the independence of judgment that they knew had always characterised him, whether they agreed with him or not. He had carried out his duties with that untiring energy and power of work in which he excelled anybody he (the speaker) knew in this city. These qualifications were sufficient to recommend Mr. Wacha for the post of President and he was confident that Mr. Wacha would bring to the discharge of the onerous duties the same integrity of purpose, the same independence of judgment and the same untiring energy, which he had hitherto bestowed on all the Municipal affairs in which he had taken part. He also felt confident that the great traditions of this Corporation and of the chair would be maintained by Mr. Wacha as well and as thoroughly as they had hitherto been maintained by his predecessors in the chair. (Hear, hear).

Sir, Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the proposition, said Mr. Wacha had been connected with the Corporation for the last twelve or thirteen years. But his activities in public life had covered the last quarter of a century and he had rendered very valuable services to the city both as a Municipal Councillor and as a citizen. His services to the city and Corporation had been characterized, as the Hon. Mr. Mehta had said by fearless independence, ability, energy and untiring zeal. In connection with Municipal affairs Mr. Wacha was an institution; and his ability in connection with financial questions and his speeches on the occasions of the discussion of the budget had been so masterly that he had very well earned the title of the financial member of the Corporation (Hear, hear). Apart from these matters he had taken general interest in all public questions and had been connected with all public movements for the welfare of the City. His visit to Europe gave him an insight into Municipal government in England and since his return he had interested himself in sanitary problems. His able letters in the Press in reference to infant mortality and the mortality from consumption had aroused discussion in every part of the city and in connection with that matter he had rendered very valuable service. It had been a wonder to him that Mr. Wacha's services had not been recognised earlier, but he was very glad that the occasion had come when the Corporation and City had decided that his services should be suitably acknowledged. He had not the slightest doubt that Mr. Wacha would fill the chair worthily and with credit to his predecessors and himself.

Mr. R. M. Sayani said that he had very great pleasure in supporting the resolution. He also fully agreed with Sir Bhalchandra that Mr. Wacha ought to have been elected President long ago. They knew Mr. Wacha's able services to the city both in the Corporation and outside and the speaker had not the slightest doubt that in Mr. Wacha they would have a good President, the proper person in the proper place.

Mr. James MacDonald said that he wished to add his testimony of approval to what had been so well said by other speakers. He could claim to have known Mr. Wacha for a very large number of years, and during that time his esteem for Mr. Wacha's zealous labours had grown more and more. The speaker did not think it was necessary for anybody to say much in favour of Mr. Wacha, because everybody knew him so well. (Hear, hear).

The Chairman, in calling Mr. Wacha to the chair, said that he echoed the sentiments of every member present, when he said that it was a fitting acknowledgement for the good work Mr. Wacha had done.

Mr. Wacha, having taken the chair said it was indeed most kind of them to have elected him as their president and to have installed him in that chair which had been occupied by many of his predecessors, distinguished by their public work and their energy and ability. He wished to express his regret that at this juncture, when there were so many problems before them, they were going to loose the services at a very early date of their able Commissioner. During the time that he (Mr. Wacha) had been a member of the Corporation four able Commissioners had succeeded each other and had rendered valuable services to the City. In regard to Mr. Harvey no problem had ever exercised any Commissioner such as the large financial questions which had been before them and to which their attention would be closely directed in the future. He regretted that owing to ill health they were about to lose Mr. Harvey's services at this period, (A Member: Only for a time.) He hoped that was so and that Mr

stances under which the Corporation had resolved to exercise the power of purchase in regard to the Bombay trams. They thought that so far as the Bombay Tramway Co. were concerned they would accept the decision of the Corporation with the impartiality that they always proclaimed actuated them throughout the whole of the discussion regarding the tramways (Hear, hear) But to their surprise—well he would not say to their surprise—but they found that the Tramway Co. were so anxious to retain their hold on the City through their tramways that they filed a suit against the Corporation raising certains questions. The first question raised was one that he ventured to say it was not necessary to file a suit to decide. The question was whether in calculating the value of the good will that the Corporation had to pay under the terms of the Act and the articles of agreement the interest on the debentures issued by the Tramway Co. should be included among the net profits or not. It was provided both by the articles of agreement and the Act that whenever there were matters of difference between the Corporation and the Tramway Co. in regard to purchase and other various matters resort could be had to arbitration. He did not see why the Tramway Co. should not have taken advantage of the provision in that respect provided by the Act itself. When the calculation of the good will had been entered upon if there had been any difference between the Corporation and the Company in regard to the manner of the calculation, there was the provision that arbitrators could be appointed for the purpose of determining the point in dispute. The company had, however, thought it desirable to rush to a court of law for the purpose of having this question determined. The second point on which they had gone to a court of law was to his mind a very extraordinary one. They contended that the Corporation had not the power to purchase under the articles unless they are actually going to work the trams themselves. That was a most extraordinary calculation. He did not deny that anything was possible for statutory words to carry out, but very strong words indeed would be required for an interpretation of that character to be placed upon anything contained in an agreement between a body like the Corporation and the Tramway Company. He ventured to say there was absolutely nothing in the Act or Articles of Agreement on which such a contention could for a moment be sustained. Unfortunately they had to bear in mind that by this suit a certain amount of time might possibly be gained and on their part the Corporation would have to exert themselves for the purpose of seeing that no unnecessary time is lost in bringing matters to an issue. It was also of the utmost importance that the Commissioner should be placed in a position to fight the matter out thoroughly and he should have the necessary sinews of war for the purpose of doing so. He confessed that when he heard that the Commissioner had applied for leave at this juncture he thought a calamity was going to overtake them, and he still thought that it was a most unfortunate thing that they were going to lose Mr. Harvey at this present juncture. On former occasions he had spoken of the invaluable services Mr. Harvey had rendered to the City and he thought the time would come when their gratitude would be keener than it was at present. When the trams were put on a proper footing it would be almost entirely owing to Mr. Harvey. But although in one sense he was sorry that the Commissioner was going, in another sense he was not sorry that he had decided to go. For sometime he had been suffering from ill health and his recovery would be a good thing for Mr. Harvey himself and for the Corporation which he was sure he would serve again. Further he was not sorry Mr. Harvey was going because he would be of great assistance to the Corporation in England in regard to this question of the tramways (Hear, hear) Probably the suit would have the effect of causing delay—he did not say that was the intention with which the suit was filed—and was no small matter for the Company which may be formed for the purpose of raising money for the purchase, after they have raised money to have to sit looking on. It was possible that Mr. Harvey's presence in London would obviate alarm that might be felt at the action that had been taken; and at the same time Mr. Harvey might usefully employ himself in making inquiries in reference to matters connected with trams. If Mr. Harvey thought that he could be usefully employed in any particular way in regard to this matter he hoped he would not hesitate to tender the Corporation for such delegation. Mr. Mehta then moved a resolution to the effect that the Corporation was prepared to sanction expenditure necessary to defend the suit filed by the Tramway Company and that a committe be appointed to consult with the Commissioner, the said committee being the same that carried out the negotiations on the Tramways question.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded the motion.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil suggested that the words "necessary and proper expenditure" should form part of the motion.

Mr McDonald: I hope, Sir, that you will omit the word "proper." I think it would be an insult to those who have anything to do with it if the word be inserted. We are very unlikely to do anything that is improper.

Mr Shroff said this was a legacy from the attitude taken by the Committee and it would take a long time to decide it. It would go right up to the Privy Council and that would occupy more than four years. The question of the conversion of the trams to electric traction would be postponed to that extent and the expansion of the City to the Northern districts would be postponed.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula: I am very glad to see that Mr Shroff is in the confidence of the Tramway Co—(Hear, hear).

Mr Shroff (warmly): I protest, Sir, I have nothing whatever to do with it. I said on the last occasion I had nothing to do with it and this insinuation is most scandalous.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula: I am very glad that what I said chaffingly has taken effect. He said the Tramway Co. will fight to the bitter end and it will take four or five years.

Mr Shroff: Any man of commonsense may know that.

Mr. Ibrahim: Well I don't claim to be a man of commonsense to that extent. If Mr. Shroff is correct it shows that the Tramway Company is determined to put all sorts of obstacles in the way of the Corporation exercising their rights to purchase the Tramway system. The Committee, he added, asked the Company if they would give the City better terms than those existing and they replied that though they would not give better terms they would do every thing in their power to facilitate matters if the Corporation cared to buy the trams. Now they had filed a suit and according to Mr. Shroff they were going to fight to the bitter end simply because the Corporation had decided to exercise the right the legislature had given them. Was that fair?

The motion was carried.

NEW MEMBER OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra the Corporation accepted the resignation of Mr. Wacha of his seat on the of Joint Schools Committee and Mr. S. D. Khote was appointed a member of the Schools' Committee vice Mr. Wacha.

MOTOR-CARS AND FIRE-ENGINES.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak the Commissioner was requested to report whether it would be advisable to use motor-cars in substitution of horse traction for Fire-Brigade steamers as opportunity might offer itself and, if so, to furnish the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of one.

REPRESENTATIVE ON CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. R. M. Sayani moved that the letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, requesting the Corporation to take the necessary steps to elect a member of the Corporation as a trustee on the Board in place of Dr. A. G. Viegas, who ceased to be a member of the Board from 1st April last, be taken at the end of the agenda paper.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

On the motion of Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtulla the Corporation recorded the letter from the Municipal Commissioner informing that Dr. J. A Turner assumed charge of the appointment of the Executive Health Officer on the 23rd February 1901, before office hours. Sir Bhalchandra hoped that the regime of the new Health Officer would be a successful one, and expressed his opinion that the city would benefit by the new appointment.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO DR. KATRAK.

Dr. Nanabhoy N. Katrak in a letter to the President, dated 15th March, stated:—"As I am proceeding to Europe under medical advice for the purpose of recruiting my health, I shall thank you to obtain the approval of the Corporation to my absence from their meetings for a period of eight months, i.e., from May 1901 to December 1901, both months inclusive."

The leave asked for was granted to Dr. Katrak on the motion of Mr. Kabraji.

WATER-TAPS.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that a sum of 15 guineas be paid to Mr. Santo Crimp from surplus Cash Balance to advise the Municipality on the question of water-taps. The motion was agreed to.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The Corporation then considered the Commissioner's letter, forwarding a copy of correspondence with Government on the subject of an additional Municipal grant for the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, speaking on the subject, said that Government had asked them to increase the grant they had been making to the hospital. After referring to the existing arrangements between the Government and the Corporation with reference to this hospital, Mr. Mehta observed that if any further accommodation was required in the Hospital it was inculent upon Government to come forward and make proper provision for the city. The founder of the Hospital, the late Mr. Gokuldas, had expressly laid down in the agreement that the Hospital should remain in the hands of the Government, the burden of maintenance of the Hospital lay upon the Government. Mr. Mehta moved that, with reference to his letter, the Commissioner be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation do not wish to see any of the wards of the Gokuldas Hospital closed, but the liability for medical provision in the City, except for contagious and dangerous diseases, rests with Government, and the Corporation are unable to increase the contribution made by them towards the Gokuldas Hospital.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the proposition.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe was of opinion that the maintenance of hospitals should rest upon the citizens. But with regard to the Gokuldas Hospital he said that if the Government had undertaken the burden of its expenditure, and if no extension had since been made them the burden of the up-keep of it rested with the Government.

On the motion being put to the vote it was carried, and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 2nd April:—

On the motion of the Chairman, the following Committees were appointed for the year 1901-1902:—

Land and Railways Committee.—Messrs. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., Chairman, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, J. Willcocks, A. Abercrombie, W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, E. Gray, I.C.S.

Harbour and Pilotage Committee.—Messrs. W. C. Hughes C.E.I., Chairman, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., R. G. Currie (on leave), Captain W. S. Goodridge, C. I. E. R.N., The Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves, F. Ritchie.

Finance and Establishment Committee.—Messrs. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., Chairman, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Vijbhucandas Atmaram A. Abercrombie, W. L. Harvery, I.C.S., J. M. Dick, (on leave).

Docks Committee.—Messrs. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., Chairman, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., R. G. Currie, (on leave), J. Willcocks, Captain W. S. Goodridge, C.I.E., R. N., The Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves, F. Ritchie.

Bunders Committee.—Messrs. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., Chairman, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, J. M. Dick, (on leave), E. Gray, I.C.S., F. Ritchie.

Read letter from Mr. J. M. Dick, dated 29th March applying for six months' leave of absence from the meetings of the Board from 1st April.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

The Chamber of Commerce to be informed with reference to the provisions of Section 13 of the Act.

Read note by the Secretary (Mr. Dumayne), dated 25th March 1901, submitting for consideration the question of filling the post of Assistant Secretary (Rs. 500-50-800), which has become vacant by Mr. Hart's appointment as Secretary.

Resolution.—As recommended by the Finance and Establishmtnt Committee, Mr. J. Tyers is appointed Assistant Secretary in succession to Mr. Hart, with effect from 20th March.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 27th December 1900, sanctioning the payment of grain compensation allowance to Port Trust employés drawing Rs. 15 per mensem and under up to 31st March 1901, subject of the prices of grain and the conditions being such as may justify the payment under the rules governing the grant.

Read note by the Secretary, dated 12th March 1901, proposing to obtain the Board's formal sanction to the continuance of the allowance, subject to the rules and conditions governing the grant.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to sanction the continuance of the grant of Grain Compensation Allowance, subject to the prices of grain and the conditions being such as may justify the payment under the Government rules governing the grant.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 22nd March 1898, accepting the tender of Mr. Cursetjee Dadabhoy Khansaheb for the right to remove sand within Port limits, viz., from Butchers' Island, Western side of Karanja, Elephanta, Trombay and Taluka Alibag, for a period of three years from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1901, for Rs. 1,050, payable in three instalments, that is to say, first on acceptance of the tender and the balance on the 1st of March 1899 and 1900, respectively.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 20th March 1901, forwarding for sanction, an offer made by Mr. Cursetji Dadabhoy Khansaheb to renew the contract for a further period of three years from 1st April 1901 on the terms of the present contract, viz., those mentioned in the Trustees' Resolution above referred to.

Resolution—Sanctioned as recommended by the Port Officer.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, No. 330, dated 20th November 1900, approving of the proposal to construct two 20-feet gates in the north boundary wall, Prince's Dock.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 5th March 1901, saying that the new large gate erected as sanctioned in the Trustees' Resolution above referred to will require a new gate chowkey measuring 10 by 10' in addition to the one already there, for the export side, and requesting that the same may be constructed as soon as convenient.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 16th March 1901, reporting that the probable cost of a moveable teak gate chowkey of the usual octagonal pattern will be Rs. 475.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of the provision for Dock Contingent Works Item 24, page 14 of the Budget.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th March 1901, forwarding for consideration an application for the lease of approximately 1,536 0-6 square yards of land at Colaba, South of Sassoon Dock, being the South portion of plot B, observing that the site applied for consists of two parts, the building plot proper within red, containing 1,036 6-9 square yards, and the surrounding strips of garden land including a 15, strip to the North which strips contain 500 square yards approximately and that the rates offered are as follows on a lease for 50 years:—(a) For building-plot of 1,036 6-9 square yards according to Trustees' Resolution No. 109, dated 30th March 1897 viz.,—8 annas per square yard per annum for first 10 years, 12 annas per square yard per annum for next 10 years; 16 annas per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. (b) For garden strip ground surrounding building plot and approximating 500 square yards, half the rates as specified for (a) or annas 4, 6 and 8 per square yard per annum for respective periods of 10, 10, and 30 years; that the offer is subject to a renewal for 50 years at the rates that may be fixed at termination of first term of 50 years, and that the applicant proposes to construct a 4-floor building on the building plot of 1,036 6-9 square yards at a cost of Rs. 60,000, and recommending that the offer be accepted as the acceptance will in all probability lead to all the remaining land South of the Sassoon Dock being taken up on the same terms.

Resolution—The offer should be accepted.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department dated 23rd March 1901, directing that the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, should be informed that Government see no objection to the Budget Estimate for 1901-1902 submitted by him as required by Section 54 of the Port Trust Act of 1879.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Messrs. F. G. Dumayne and H. E. Hart dated 25th March reporting that they respectively handed over and received charge of the office of the Secretary to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay that day after office hours.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th Mar. 1901.	Total from 1st April 1900 to 29th Mar. 1901.	For week ending 29th Mar. 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 29th Mar. 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	1,027	18	997
" " out of "	13	1,026	19	1,010
" transported	9	641	6	640
" attended to	3	81	3	64
" warped "	0	56	0	59

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THE LAW OF 1900.

HINDU LAW—SUCCESSION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In 24 Bom. 317, Ranade, J., gives a learned judgment to the effect that an uncle of the whole blood is not entitled to preference over one of the half blood. A. and B. were brothers and C. was their half brother; they divided the estate and on the death of A. and his son without issue, the contest was between B. and C., the former claiming the inheritance to the exclusion of the latter, on the ground that he was of the whole blood. C. contended that there was no distinction between a full uncle and a half uncle, and claimed to share equally. The point had been decided by Westrop, J., that there was no distinction between the whole blood and the half blood except in the case of brothers or sons of brothers, while at Allahabad it has been ruled that the preference applies to other paternal relations also. It was argued that the general principle of Hindu law is that relations of whole blood must be preferred to the half blood, and it is on this principle that the full brother is preferred to the half brother, although there are no texts to support it. The same principle should therefore be applied to uncles. In reply it was urged that the general rule made no distinction between full and half blood, and that the care of brothers or half brothers was an exception to the rule which was made for special reasons. Ranade, J., pointed out that the doctrine of propinquity may be understood as referring to the male line, or female line, or by identity of caste, or by spiritual benefit. As between brothers the propinquity is by descent from the same mother, but as regards more distant relations, the propinquity is through descent from a common male ancestor. Propinquity, therefore, though a good guide, does not cover all cases of inheritance. The conclusions laid down in the text derive their efficacy chiefly because they correctly state the accepted usage. There was this usage of preference of full to half brothers laid down by certain authorities, and the Mitakshara had to recognise it and harmonize it, but his reasons need not be carried too far, and they are not sufficient to extend the exception to uncles and other relations in opposition to the general principles. The propinquity which applies to Sapindas is descent through the common male ancester, and to trace it through females is an exception to the general rule which is recognised in the case of brothers and half brothers. Ranade, J., thinks there is a natural reason for this exception, for it is well known that dissensions between half brothers are a normal feature in Hindu life and inheritance may therefore be confined to the full brothers to prevent disputes. The Bengal school gives the preference to the full uncle, but they base their reasons on spiritual benefit and not on propinquity. For these reasons, Ranade, J., held that the Bombay decision represents correctly the true meaning of the authors of the Mitaskhara and the Mayukha, when it understood them to restrict the preference of full to half blood to the case of brothers and nephews only.

It has been generally supposed that females who inherit as widows take a limited interest, they are not born in the family and can therefore, on the analogy of a widow of a childless man, succeed to the same kind of interest as a widow succeeds. But it is undisputed that in Bombay the woman who succeed to property as s tridhan, acquires an absolute dominion. In 24 Bom. 192, the paternal grandmother succeeded to the property of a female child, and after some years died, disposing of the property by will. The property was, however, taken by the descendants of the step-son of the grand-mother, and the executor brought a suit to recover the property. The Sub-Judge decided against him, holding that the grandmother had a limited interest, and the property passed to the other heirs of the deceased child. Candy, J., considered this to be wrong, although there were authorities in support of the proposition that, assuming the child took the property as absolute owner, it would not be absolute in the hands of the grandmother. He pointed out that it was a mistake to think that a rule had been deduced from a mass of cases that all widows inheriting in their family of marriage take a limited estate, and further that the grandmother inherited in her own right and not as a widow. When a woman inherits in her own right, she takes an absolute estate, and on her death the property does not revert to the family from which it came, but the woman becomes the source of a new line of descent as if she were a male. It is the general rule that the property of any person descends to the heirs of that person, and not to those of any former owner. He was therefore unable to agree that there was any real authority for the doctrine that a mother or grandmother only took a widow's estate in property which they derived from the last male owner. The question was referred to the Full Bench, whether the decisions to the contrary should not be overruled. In argument it was urged that the grandmother's title was based on her marriage to her husband, and that she could not be in a better position than a widow whose dominion was limited, and while daughters and sisters take absolutely because they are blood relations, mothers and grandmothers take a qualified interest, because they are related by marriage. The Full Bench, however, concurred with Candy, J., that those reasons were not sufficient to limit the grandmother's interest. She comes in in her own right, and her place in the order of succession in well established, as immediately after the brother's son. It is not her marriage but the relationship caused by the marriage that confers on her the status which she holds in the family. The grandmother succeeding to the granddaughter the patriarchal theory of the family is not applicable, and the succession to stridhan property is based on a preference of maternal and female relations and passes a complete dominion.

While the property inherited by a woman in Bombay passes to her heirs, except in the case of a widow, this is not the law in other parts of India. In 22 All. 353, the property of two undivided brothers passed to their widows, and then to a daughter and granddaughter who left sons and daughters. The sons claimed a part of the estate which had been sold by one of the widows, but it was held they had no right to sue, for the proper heirs were the daughters. It was argued that although property inherited by a woman may be stridhan, it then ceases to be such and passes under the ordinary rules of inheritance, but there is no great authority for such a proposition. Where the Mitakshara is the paramount authority, the woman takes a limited interest in property inherited from a male, and on her death it reverts to the heirs of the last male owner, but property inherited by a woman from a woman continues to be stridhan, and passes to females in preference to male heirs. Therefore, the daughters of this deceased lady were the heirs in preference to her sons.

An incident which shows the amount of damage which can be inflicted by a rabid dog occured the other day in a shooting camp in the Patli Dun not far from Nagina. The dog which commenced operations on the outskirts of the camp about 1 o'clock in the morning first bit three camels and followed these up by biting a couple of buffaloes. It then appears to have wandered away and to have made its way into a stable where it found two syces and a pony lying down asleep. The latter which belonged to Mr. Dickinson, Conservator of Forests, it bit savagely on the nostrils and then got into a tent where Mr. Lovegrove, of the Forest Department, had three terriers, all of which were more or less bitten. Once more the brute disappeared, to make its reappearance about 3 A.M. in another tent, where it attacked and bit a terrier belonging to Mr. E. J. Buck under the owner's bed. Luckily this was its last performance, as Mr. Buck at once followed it up and shot it. Owing to the camp being somewhat scattered it was not till early morning that the full extent of the brute's ravages became known, and it seems extraordinary that none of the men in camp were attacked. We believe that all the animals which were bitten have had to be destroyed.

COLONEL CLIBBORN, Principal of the Roorkee Engineering College, on the subject of economy in irrigation calculates that under our present system half the water from the canals is wasted by absorption and percolation, and he thinks measures of no extraordinary difficulty or costliness could be taken by which the waste would be to a large extent prevented. The matter is obviously one which ought to be included in the comprehensive inquiry into the possibilities of improving and extending irrigation which stands to the credit of Lord Curzon.

INTERPRANDIAL.

There can be no doubt that the General put his foot in it on this particular occasion, and the result was a flood of radical talk that scandalised the Club dinner table. The General is not a man who would offend anyone if he could help it. Indeed he is the most affable of men. But this was one of his lapses.

"The moral I draw from the case," he said, "is that the competitive examination is no safe-guard against fools getting into the Civil Service.

This gave the Judge his chance. The Judge is a caustic individual who has a general grievance. He never quite forgave the gods for throwing him on what he called "the scrap-heap of the judicial."

What system do you advise?" he said. After all there is only one case of this sort in a decade. How do you winnow the fools out in the Army? I have read a good deal of literature on the South African War and the moral seems to be that idiots even get through the Staff College."

The General blinked and the High Official thought it was time to throw oil. He was a great believer in oil. He had tried it successfully on the wheels of the service.

I don't think we should criticise each other's professions, he said. Criticism needs special knowledge, access to confidential reports, experience of the difficulties. He made it a rule never to criticise anyone himself.

"I don't agree with you," said the Judge, who liked to ruffle the High Official, and had quite forgotten for the time the feelings of the General, "Take the Chinese army. Is an outsider not to be allowed to criticise it because he does not know the way to shoot with bows and arrows? I may be a more ignorant man in Chinese tactics than a Chinese officer and yet be able to say that their whole system is humbug. If a thing goes against commonsense you don't need an inside knowledge of the thing itself to call it nonsense."

"Come, come," said the General. "There may be some faults in our army. Look at the new musketry regulations. Why I myself,"—(the fault of the General is that he is just a little inclined to be pompous)—I myself have issued orders on the subject of making trenches.

"Yes, and the result will be," said the Judge, "that you'll have the British soldier trying to make bottle-shaped trenches in the sands of the Sahara, and you'll have your officers ordering independent firing in the next Zulu rush."

"What you object to in short is system altogether," said the High Official, trying to get the matter on to general grounds.

"I object to all routine, and everything that stifles original effort in tradition," said the Judge grandly, glaring at the last speaker, whom he certainly did not like.

"Why look even at our own Service." (The Judge reserves to himself the right of criticising the Civil Service). "Every good man retires before his time is up if he has any spirit. The matter of fast is"—now the Judge was fairly launched on his favourite topic, and had become heedless of everything—"the Civil Service of India is worked on the law of pre-option, the ultimate slough of despond of all routine systems."

"The law of what?" asked the Mere Outsider.

"The law of pre-option," repeated the Judge. "I have long been trying to explain to myself the utter lack of talent among the heads of the various Governments in India, and I think I have at last hit on the reason. You see there are two undoubted facts." The Judge glared round fiercely. "One is that at one time the heads of the Service were brilliant men and the other is that now they are utter footlers. Now the reason for this is that at the beginning the good men rose to the top, naturally. But having arrived there they had the right of choosing the men who would fill any empty place in their circle. This is what I call the right of pre-option. How does it work? Is it natural for a body of men to make their equal in power one who is more capable than they are? Do you think they would choose a man who might upset all their plans by his strong will and original views? That would be against human nature. They naturally chose the men who were subservient to their wishes and willing to do what they were told, and so pliableness and the lack of opinion became the only roads to promotion. So inferior men succeeded their betters, and they again where succeded by their inferiors until by the continual working of this great law of pre-option we have arrived at the present deplorable state of affairs."

"I don't agree with you," said the Engineer, whose opinion always carried weight. "You certainly find fools near the head of affairs, but the great proportion of fools are at the bottom, and even the men who are not very brilliant when they reach the top often improve wonderfully with responsibility and practice in big affairs. A man, unless he is a hopeless ass, usually rises to his level sooner or later, and generally speaking the higher level you have got the better men there are in it.

We were talking about the reform of the Army, said the Mere Outsider mischievously.

I grant you the Army does need some reform, said the Soldier Man, looking up, and I am sure you agree with me, sir?

The General nodded guardedly.

"Not that I think much of Government's present scheme, continued the Soldier Man meditatively, "For you can't raise good men by merely saying you want 'em. We seem to be thoroughly convinced that victory is simply a question of big battalions, which is more than half nonsense. We are certainly crushing the Boers by weight of numbers, but I say that is the worst way of doing things. What we want is to have every man efficient. People blame the officer for not giving his men more freedom, but I say you must first get a better class of men. You must pay them better and house them better and give them better chances, and you must not use the scum of the population. Of course many of the regiments are all right. It depends on where they are recruited from. You got good men from the country districts even with the present attractions, but did you ever watch the tail of rascals trotting after the recruiting sergeant across Charing Cross Road. It takes a good deal to lick that kind of tuing into a good soldier, and an officer does not feel inclined to give him much freedom of initiative. Why at school one of us could have taken on any three of them and thrashed them. They speak about the pluck of the private soldier, and say he is wasted on the officer, but look up the percentage of casualties in some of the recent affairs, and compare them with any of the great fights that we fought in the Peninsula, and our men don't come out of it so alarmingly heroic as they're painted. Even if we grant they are brave in most cases, and so they are, the process of licking them into standing up to an enemy has knocked all independence and self-help out of them."

"You mean they get their courage by discipline, and discipline spoils initiative."

"Exactly."

"Or the most you have done is in some cases to turn a clever knave into a stupid hero," said the Judge aggressively.

"Well, at least we lick them into shape in our service said the Soldier Man.

"Yes you have turned them into machines that can only work in graves," said the Judge. "I daresay in time they will become almost as crafty as the Boers, but they have to unlearn a good deal in the process. Give the private soldier a chance and he has as much brains as another. What was the class of men in the Peninsula? And yet Marbot says that the British of his time were notorious for their cunning, just as the Boers are now. Why? Because a long course of fighting had knocked all the disciplinary starch out of them, and they had to depend on their own resources so often.

"How would you reform the Army?" said the Mere Outsider."

"Well, I would offer Field Marshal's batons to Botha and De Wet," said the Judge. "What has become of the true fighting quality? Slimness. Do you ever hear of the Boers heroically carrying away a wounded man who is much safer lying where he is? Slimness is what has won them everyone of their fights. Valour takes second place. It is going the way of chain armour. Why every one recognises this who is not blinded by tradition. When volunteers were called for in Peking a number of Japanese officers turned up. They had been on the secret service, and had all been in situations as barbers. They knew how to get news. Fancy a British officer doing that."

"The British officer is a gentleman," said the General.

"Exactly so," said the Judge. "I would have an Edward VII Cross with 'For Slimness' on it, and it should be the premier honour in the service. Slimness was really always the first quality in a fight when you come to think of it. What won Poictiers and Bannockburn and Hastings? Slimness. Was Napoleon an honourable man? No, he was slim. What about Marlborough. Slimness again. Take Caesar's great victories; again you have got slimness. How did Hannibal get on? Simply by being slim. The Boers are great Bible readers. Well, there are more slim things in the Old Testament than in any other military history I know. Now slimness is lost when men go on any system. They lose touch with life and reality. I would have our soldiers wander about the country in small detachments half their time to broaden their minds. They would have to find their own rations and do everything for themselves, so that they might learn to think in matters of every day life There would be no such thing as fixed targets, and no such thing as a parade. They could wander, away on unlimited shooting expeditions."

"What about the gentle villager and the Judge?" said the Soldier Man with a laugh; and the Mere Outsider, who was something of a literary dab and liked to quote Browning, pushed back his chair, with a remark, apparently directed to nobody in particular, "Put Schramm's pipe in his mouth, I'm off to the billiard room."—"Pioneer"

VOLUNTEER ADMINISTRATIVE BATTALIONS.

The following proposals in connection with the abolition of Volunteer Administrative Battalions in India have received the sanction of the Government of India:—(1) The administrative battalion of the East Indian Railway Volunteers and the St. Michael Cadet Corps, with its reservists, to be separated from the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles but to share with the services of an adjutant; (2) the administrative battalion of the North-West Provinces Volunteers and the Thomason College Volunteer Rifles to be incorporated as an active company, and the Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Corps, as one or more reserve companies of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles; (3) the administrative battalion of the Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps to be converted into reserve companies of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifles; (4) the designation of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles to be altered to the Bengal and North-West Railway Volunteer Rifles, the detachment Jaunpur to be absorbed in to the Oudh Volunteer Rifles, and those at Mirzapur Chunar, and Mokameh Ghat to be disbanded if they cannot be incorporated with some other corps; (5) the administrative battalion of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles and the Punjab Light Horse to be entirely dissociated from the 1st Punjab Rifles; (6) the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers to remain as at present; (7) the Madras Volunteer Guards and the Madras Artillery to be entirely separate from the Infantry; (8) the administrative battalion of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles and the Berar Volunteer Rifles to be kept distant, but to continue to share the services of an adjutant with the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles; (9) the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the Light Horse to be distinct, but the Adjutant of the former to assist the Commandant of the latter in its general administration; and (10) the Sind Volunteer Rifles and the Karachi Artillery Volunteers to be distinct, but the Adjutant of the Rifles to assist the Commandant of the Artillery. The School Cadet Corps comes under the Bengal Government, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bengal ceasing to be the local General for this corps. The Thomason College retain their uniform and continue to make their own arrangements about date of drill, &c. The administrative connection between the Allahabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, and Oudh Corps or Light Horse, is to de dissociated from the Infantry units to which they are attached, but to continue to share with the services of an adjutant, as before.

THE AGA KHAN AND PERSIAN PARSEES.

The Zoroastrian Anjuman of Yezd in Persia have sent a beautifully illuminated address to His Highness Sir Sultan Shah, Aga Khan, thanking him for having used his influence at the Persian Court for the welfare and well-being of the community. His Highness the Aga Khan, when he was at Ostead last year, was a guest of his Majesty the Shah of Persia, and was present on the occasion when a deputation, consisting of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, and other Parsee gentlemen then residing in London, waited upon his Majesty and presented him with an address on behalf of an influential Parsee Association of Bombay, expressive of their deep gratitude to the Government of the Shah for the kindness and consideration shown to their co-religionists in Persia. At that time, and also subsequently, his Highness the Aga Khan, who is a distant relation of the Shah, used his personal influence with his Majesty on behalf of the small community of Parsees residing in some of the chief towns of Persia, and that fact coming to their knowledge it was thought proper to send their respectful acknowledgment to his Highness in the shape of an address in which they congratulate the Aga Khan on his safe arrival at Bombay from Europe on or about the Jamshedi Naoroz day, which is the New Year day among the Persian Parsees. The leading members of the Parsee community in Bombay are glad that his Highness the Aga Khan should take such a keen and kindly interest in the remnants of their community in Persia, at present numbering only a few thousand.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 11.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT H S STRONG, acting Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W T Pegge, Supt of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr Pegge or until further orders:—Mr H A Hall, Supt of the Deccan Convict Gang, to act as Supt of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad; and Asst Surgn Abdul Ghani Hakim, in medical charge of the Deccan Convict Gang, to act as Supt of that Gang in addition to his own duties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E M Hodgson, Asst Conser of Forests, first grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in continuation with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

Messrs C S F Crofton, I C S, and C S Campbell, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani.

Mr F C Boyd, I C S, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr C S McKenzie, acting Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard.

Mr C C Boyd, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P R Mehta to be fourth grade Depy Collr vice Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha, retired.

Mr G D Panse, Collr of Broach, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr P R Cancll, I C S, on relief by Mr P J Mead, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Panch Mahals, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals Dist; and Mr A L M Wood, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Khandesh.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay to be ex officio President of the Board of Visitors of the Govt Law School, Bombay; and the Hon Mr Basil Scott, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, to be a member of the Board of visitors of the Govt Law School, Bombay, in place of the Hon Mr Basil Lang.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col A W F Street, D S O, I M S, Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration Dist, is granted furlough for one year eleven months and twenty-five days with full pay for the first four months earned by famine duty; and H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A Hooton, I M S, to hold charge of the office of Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr L M Bose, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for six months.

Mr G H Wilson, temporary Asst Engr, is posted to the Southern Divn.

Mr Vinayak Trimbak Agashe, L C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Ahmedabad, during Mr Tarapurvalla's absence or until further orders.

Mr B P Milsom is appointed Ex Engr, Sholapur Dist, and should take over charge of both the ordinary and Relief Works in that district during the absence of Mr Godbole on leave or until further orders.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Chandulal Vajubhai Divan, B A, LL B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

"How many angels can dance upon the point of a needle?" was the vexed question of the old schoolmen. "How many microbes can get inside a thimble?" is the query raised in our minds by a fragment of information in a contemporary. Microbes and angels, we believe, are as much opposed to one another as needles and thimbles. Microbes decidedly are not "spirits of health," and they seem to fall naturally under the heading of "goblins d——d." Be that as it may, we are told that "a tiny lump of butter, such as would fit into a thimble, may be tenanted by nearly 48,000,000 bacteria." We can imagine pleasanter things than a buttered microbe. Supposing one took them dry, as it were, at what would the figure stand?

MESSRS. C. S. F. CROFTON, I. C. S. and C. S. Campbell, I. C. S. passed an examination in Hindustani on the 25th ultimo. Mr. C. K. Boyd I. C

PURELY PERSONAL.

Here is a little character sketch of Major Hanbury Tracey from Mr. Neilly's pen, but this time written for "M. A. P." exclusively," as journalists say: "Those of your readers," writes Mr. Neilly, "who saw that Major Hanbury Tracey, of the Royal Horse Guards, has been sent out as special service officer in the capacity of adviser to King Menelik, may have pictured him as a field ranker who had become tired of waiting for his command and had gone off in disgust to bury himself in Abyssinia. But that is not the case. The gallant young fellow wears the crown on his shoulder straps at an age that usually finds our officers still in the enjoyment of subaltern rank. Born in the seventies, he joined his corps while still a youngster, and, his rare pluck, coupled with good luck, has landed him over the heads of many of his seniors.

"I saw Hanbury Tracey," continues Mr. Neilly "when he was about to start for Uganda to help in subduing the troubles there. We met at Mombasa, and when he told me his mission I fell to wondering why on earth the authorities chose a mere schoolboy when they had a sprinking of seasoned warriors at hand for the tough work. That work did not alone mean fighting wary and warlike savages; but dodging a dozen kinds of deadly fevers and encountering hardships that demanded a boyler-iron constitution. Months afterwards I heard how the juvenile had walked into the enemy at the head of his black command, and how with a glacial coolness he led his men time after time against superior numbers. He has a soft, lazy style of speech, and at ordinary times does not strike you as being over active; but when the enemy is about and he spreads his nostrils he shows that he can change his easy-going manner for the characteristics of the tiger; and when the row is over he immediately lapses into the go-as-you please Hanbury Tracey again.

"When I moved up to Mafeking to enjoy a few months' peace a day or two before hostilities commenced, the first officer I met was 'H. T.' Arrayed in hunting shirt and breeches, he was boosing around with a cigarette in his mouth in a lackadaisical manner, but all the time getting through an immense amount of work. During the siege he performed the arduous duties of intelligence officer, and in that connection not the least laborious part of his work was reading what the correspondents turned out for 'home consumption.' In ordinary warfare in the open this post is difficult enough, but in a besieged town its difficulties are quadrupled, for a single sentence in a dispatch coupled by the enemy might mean an overturning of the applecar.

"Necessarily, therefore, Hanbury Tracey had occasionally to ask as stormy petrels of war to tone down our 'copy,' or, perhaps, cut some sentences out, a request that generally gets the war correspondent 'on his hind legs' at once. Yet so far as I know, the Pressmen in Mafeking always complied with a good grace. It was impossible for it to be otherwise when the request was made in the young censor's best style. In addition to being director of military intelligence, he was one of the Colonel's right-hand men, accompanied him on his 'prowl,' did a good deal of 'prowling' on his own account, and chipped in with boyish glee when fighting was to be done.

"I shall never forget his pluck on the occasion of the dawn surprise when Eloff made his dash and captured one of our forts. Everything was at sixes and sevens, for none of us during the first bewildering half hour knew what was occurring. Under a sleet of bullets, Hanbury Tracey bustled about here and there, picking up men and posting them in defensive positions, and throughout the day he never spared himself. Then, a few days later, when the relieving column came in and all was over, I met him at headquarters, and he lisped out, 'By the way,' they've made B.-P. a major-general, and I've got the brevet of major.' As we shook hands over the good news, I felt that I was congratulating one who had richly earned his honour.

"Unlike most men of aristocratic birth he despises Piccadilly and the Row. His motto is 'civilisation kills,' and like his chief, 'B.-P.,' he has a longing to spend his life in the wilds. He seems likely to have that wish fulfilled, and if he is spared to see much more military life, I for one will be vastly surprised if he is not heard of as one of our best higher rankers."

Ang'o-Indian writes: "I first made the acquaintance of the distinguished veteran, General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., who died at Ryde when he was appointed to the command of the Peshawur Brigade in 1879. The loss of an arm did not prevent him from actively engaging in such sports as racquets, tennis, hunting, and shooting. I was once shown by him the skull of a tiger, which had charged him fiercely in Central India, after his bullet had smashed part of its head. 'Shambroon Sahib,' as he was affectionately called by some of his native admirers, won the Cross for valour by charging a body of native artillery almost unattended during the Mutiny, and preventing them from reloading, but at the cost of his left arm.

"He had taken an active part in the previous Sikh War, under Lord Gough, being present at the bloody battle of Chillianwalla and other engagements. In the Peshawur Brigade, under his command, was the then 104th regiment, in whose possession at the time was the old mess-table of the 24th, on which had been laid, in their coffins after the day's fight, the bodies of half the commissioned officers of the regiment. I was told this gruesome little story, when I first dined at its hospitable board. Of untiring zeal in all matters of duty, the Brigadier-General was a great favourite with all classes of the Anglo-Indian world, for his affable manner and unpretentious wisdom, as well as his brilliant courage. An almost child-like lisp added occasional piquancy to the utterances of a born leader of men. Appointed to the command of a division in the Afghan campaign of 1878-9, his force entered the Khyber Pass and captured the fortress of Ali Musjid, an operation which eventually led to the official residence of the ill-fated Sir Louis Cavagnari at Kabul. Eight years before I had availed myself of a very rare opportunity to visit the Pass, when the three Europeans had an armed escort of over one hundred Pathans, in case of accidents, such as afterwards befell the son of the heroic Havelock.

This little story from an Irish-Australian friend now in Florence. Several years ago, he writes, "I found myself with Marcus Clarke, the author of 'For the Term of His Natural Life' late one St. Patrick's night, at the private bar of Garton's, which overlooked the public bar, with its separate entrance from the street, a feature of all large Australian hotels. There entered two men, splendid specimens of physical manhood, and it was evident from their talk that they had been digging mates, a sacred relationship in Australia, the true mate being the bosom friend dearer than all. They celebrated their meeting in the usual way—one undoubtedly Irish, had shouted for his friend, an Englishman, who with proper etiquette 'shouted' in return.

But the Irishman wanted third drink, in which his friend refused to join, seeing that Pat had had quite enough Patrick's pots. It's Patrick's Day, urged the Irishman, the saint who banished the snakes from Ireland. Well, retorted his mate, there are no snakes in New Zealand, as you and I found out when we were working at the Thames river. And he continued, you can't say St. Patrick ever came there.' The Irishman was moving away nonplussed, when he turned back suddenly with a gleam of fun in his eye, saying: Look here Jim, do you think when St. Patrick put down his foot to banish the snakes and bless Ireland he gave it a twopenny-halfpenny six inch blessing? No, sir, it went right through and came out at the Antipodes!' They drank—I saw Clarke, who was Irish on the mothers' side, off to his train; and his laugh, the most musical I ever heard, lighting up his handsome face, is a treasured memory."

A correspondent has written to *M. A. P.* calling attention to the curious fact that Mr. Marshall Hall's majority at Southport was 209, and that his recent autobiography in *M. A P.* appeared on page 209. This adds another to Mr. Marshall Hall's experiences with a multiple of eleven, and it is impossible not to regard it as a bit uncanny. The eminent K. C. has the reputation of being somewhat superstitious, and it would appear not without reason. Now that 209 has again turned up in connection with him it will be interesting to recall the following particulars which appeared in *M. A. P.*, a few months back.

When the question of his candidature for the division was under consideration, and efforts were being made to induce Sir George Pilkington, the former member, to join the Liberal Unionists, Mr. Marshall Hall went to Norway for a holiday. When starting he almost missed the train, but he just got in in time He has a way of getting in, he says. Then as the train steamed out of Liverpool Street Station he noticed a line of trucks going along parallel with the train. Watching them idly, he was startled to see the name on the engine as his carriage passed it. It was Southport. The train was running his way, he accepted the omen, went to Southport, and won the election.

SCOTSMEN IN INDIA.

BY SIR JOHN JARDINE, K.C.I.E.

(Concluded from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette."

But I have wandered away from the Scottish surgeons whose abilities spread far beyond professional labours. Francis Buchanan, Joseph Hume, and James Barnes got safely home in the end, after their active Indian careers. So did Dr. Harkness, a surgeon in the Indian Marine, chosen by Elphinstone to help in starting his educational plans at Bombay. I visited him some years ago at Dumfries. To John Leyden, a man well-tempered with the "perfervidum ingenium Scotorum" if ever there was one, the Fates dealt the boon of an early death. Having caught a chill in a room stored with Dutch books a few days after our army landed at Batavia, he died, as did Burns and Byron, at the age of thirty-six. A Scottish banker out there procured me a photograph of his grave, and means to send one of the house wherein he died, and I hope these memorials may find a place in Leyden's cottage at Denholm. His whole career is worthy of careful study, as thereby we may see the various causes and steps which enabled Scotsmen to win fame in India. The son of a shepherd, his early training and tastes remind one of James Hogg and William Laidlaw, two more of the Border poets, great friends of Walter Scott. Some of us know the farm of Nether Tofts, under Ruberslaw, where Leyden's father became steward to his mother's uncle. Here his grandmother taught him to read. Some of us have been taken to the school at Kirkton, as Wordsworth was by Scott, who said: "Hither Leyden came across the moors every day, a poor, bare-footed boy," nine or ten years old. To make this road to learning easier, his father bought a donkey for him, and the boy got the elder to throw in an old dictionary of eight languages he had in his house. Leyden wrestled with Latin in his own way, and to this he put down much of his later linguistic quickness. The father, keenly watching his boy of twelve years, gets the Minister of Denholm to teach him Latin and Greek, so we find him reading Homer and Chapman's translation. But, as with many Scotsmen, the romance of his country had taken hold of him. He learned and loved the hills and ballads, the tales and legends, which connect every tower and hill and stream of the Borderland with the world of fairies and spirits and the battles of long ago. What a set of homely pictures might be drawn from Leyden's simple life by a Wilkie, or a Faed, or our present Border painter, Tom Scott, of Earlston! Look at the bare-footed boy, following up through the snow the surly blacksmith, who chanced to have an odd volume of the "Arabian Nights," which at last he gave to Leyden when the wintry day was closing. See him reading Froissart in the library of Cavers House, where the standard borne by the Douglas at Otterbourne is preserved; or walking forty miles and back among the falling hills to take down a ballad from some old peasant's mouth for Sir Walter's Border Minstrelsy. Then comes his time at Edinburgh University, preparing for the Church, diving into languages, ethics, mathematics and sciences; next his longing for adventures, to follow Mungo Park of Yarrowside to the African wild, and I believe that about this time, on return from his first travel, Park had set up as a doctor at Hawick. Then comes the project of Scott and Sir James Mackintosh, helped out by W. Dundas, of the Board of Control, to find Leyden a place in India, because he already knew Oriental languages. As nothing better could be got than an offer of a assistant surgeon, Leyden turned to medicine, and with a loan from Scott, boarded his sail for Madras, after saying good-bye to his family in 1802. But already the bees had settled on his lips and his poems, musical and tender, delighted all his readers. When being nursed by Macolm at Seringapatam after a fever, as they capped verses together, Leyden explained modestly:

"For Tavid's psalms I wrote in layes,
For Border maids my songs I raise."

Now, although in the highest ranks of Indian statesmen, from the age of Warren Hastings to Sir Alfred Lyall's time, there have ave been lovers of the muse, the tendency of official life, the bias of the safe dull, laborious heads of departments, is to be severe on men like Leyden. Unfair stress is laid on their mannerisms and dialect, and in all seriousness you hear it said that their poetry proves nothing, and therefore they are dubbed unpractical. I turn therefore to the official part of Leyden's life to do him full justice. He rose by his own merits; he played many parts, and did well in all. He got into the Indian service on the plea, urged by his friends, that he would add to our knowledge of Indian languages, religions, and customs. He applied his mind to these things when he was surgeon of the Ceded districts and in the survey of Mysore. Lord Minto got him over to Bengal, where he was at first professor in the college and then judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnas, and head of the police, whom he led boldly against gangs of robbers. In 1809 he was Commissioner of Requests and Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint. Lady Minto tells us that the fact of both the Governor-General and John Leyden coming from Teviotdale was held sacred even on the banks of the Ganges. Certainly Lord Minto, who on his voyage to Java read Cicero, Ossian, Crabbe's "Borough," and the "Lady of the Lake," must have had much in commom with his uncouth, fervid, brilliant, independent friend, the shepherd's son.

He writes humourously that Leyden, if at Babel, would have spoken every tongue heard there, while the *hoc* or twang of Teviotdale would rise louder than any. But he pays tribute to Leyden's "stupendous learning," his vast erudition in all things Indian. For this reason Minto had chosen him and that great man Stamford Raffles to help him with their Malay Lore when he started to annex the Dutch Islands. Some years ago I was editing Singermanno's "Burma," and came across a store of learning collected by Leyden when recovering from sickness at Penang. Lord Minto had much to do with the Civil service of those days, and was a sagacious judge of men; his choice of Leyden for a distinguished and special post is, therefore, the best proof one can give of the poet's fitness. If in common with many of us he had 'the half-brained sentimental trace,' that only made him more adventurous and ingenious; it was the link between Ruberslaw and the deadly Batavian warehouse, between the poets and historians who bewailed him and the servants of the East India Company. He was a Scot and a Borderer to the backbone. The poor, precise, and frugal home; the parish school; the Sabbath-kept holy with the Bible and the Psalms; the father who fosters his son's learning; the Presbyterian minister who teaches him classics; the poets on Ettrick and Yarrow and Tweed, whom he goes to know; the cheap University with its illustrious students—these are peculiarly Scottish. In all ranks, from the Peers downwards, there were more sons born than the father could keep or the house contain. The clan system had fallen into decay, and the wars with the English were over; so the best way the sons could help the father was to depart early, and push their way in lands very far off, sending for their brothers in a few years, and sending money home to help them. They became men long before English boys leave the public schools, and, instead of hanging on to their father's coat-tails, they soon became the support of the household. They were too proud to accept charity for themselves or their race. "Money lent shall be repaid," Leyden wrote at his last sight of England; and, when Malcolm got Leyden's father to come to Minto House, the old man told him he would rather go on working at the farm than accept money from a premature edition of his son's poems. Reading these memoirs and letters I am reminded of an honest family described by Dean Ramsay. The hard working father was dead, and when the widow lay a-dying her two sons asked her to be sure to tell their father that they had paid off all the debt he had left behind. Out of this keen feeling of honour in the Jane family, and the energy and sacrifice it gave rise to, much of old Scotia's grandeur sprang.

Where but in Scotland do you find boys like Sir Thomas Munro (1761-1827) the Madras cadet who became Governor of that presidency? The son of a Glasgow merchant, whom the Union allowed to trade with Virginia, he attended the University for three years, beginning at thirteen, becoming distinguished in mathematics and chemistry, reading much good literature, and even as a boy, learning Spanish in order to enjoy Don Quixote. He was a clerk in counting-house when his father stopped payment. He was glad of the Indian appointment; but, having no money to pay for his passage, he worked his way out as an ordinary seaman. While still in great poverty himself, he and a brother who had joined him regularly remitted £100 a year between them to their broken down parents. I have served in districts where his great and good memory is fondly cherished. The highest compliment a native can pay a civilian is to compare him to Munro. In a recent memoir it is reported that they name their boys after him. Munrolappa, and that wandering minstrels sing ballads in his praise, as I have heard them in Bombay singing the fame of General Alexander Walker. At Gooty Munro is named almost as a deity.

I have dealt much with the past, following the good example of my friend Mr. James Douglas, an old resident of Bombay, who has written some fine volumes on that Presidency. There you will find how Scotsmen have been in the van of commerce, and I can tell you that they are still to the front in the great cities of India and Burma, at Singapore and in China. Scotsmen have always understood banking, and they have spread banks all over the East. You find few Scots lawyers; and, while I remember three Irish Chief Justices at Bombay and three Puisne Judges, I have never had a Scottish colleague in the High Court there except Sir William Wedderburn. I have seen many Scots high in the Civil Service—Lieutenant-Governors, e.g., Sir Donald Macleod, Sir George Campbell, Sir William Muir, Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Alexander Mackenzie; many others in ranks just below, such as Sir W. W. Hunter and Sir James Campbell, the compilers of statistical accounts; Sir W. Bissett, who controls the Indian railways; and Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, famous for his work in Egypt and the Nile. Mr. W. Cowie, the pioner and manager of our fine new Colony in North Borneo, is also a Scotsman. The race has all its ancient vitality. But in trade the competition is becoming great, and the young German merchants, highly trained in technical schools, have got a big share, and so have the Greeks. Both England and Ireland have made strides in education, and the Civil Service regulations suit Oxford better than any other University; so that if Scotsmen mean to occupy that very desirable career in force, they must see that the Scottish Universities organize themselves for the purpose, as St. Andrews has done already, and, as I am informed, Glasgow also. While the old clannish feeling was still remembered, and Scotsmen, in their strength of family affection, and in the intelligence produced by education, were ahead of the world, much was secured by patronage and the judicious efforts of lairds and neighbours, poets, brothers, and mother's brothers; but nowadays, although in the matter of Indian judge ships and the Indian State Church, Scotsmen have a harder time their best ambitions ought to be served by the present democratic system of filling appointments by learned competition. I would therefore strongly advise you all to see to it, that public money shall be spent on education, and that the ladder by which shepherds' sons and tenant farmers' sons can reach the University and the Indian Services is always kept in good repair where every boy can see it and make use of it. I need hardly say, however, that I lay still higher stress on that hardy, upright character which in India and elsewhere is usually found along with the many-sided and energetic qualities which have helped so many Scotsmen to run the race set before them.

EXECUTION OF CHI HSIU AND HSU CH'ENG-YU.

AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

It was on the 25th February of this year that the lives of Chi Hsiu and Hsiu Cheng-yu were ended at a stroke of the knife. They were beheaded on that day in accordance with the demand of the Allies, who had named them as among the chief instigators of the trouble in Peking. We are indebted for the following detailed account of the execution to Major Louis L. Seaman, late of the United States Army, who was interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News."

There was, for some reason, delay and postponement, but, the execution finally took place, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the day mentioned, in the portion of the native city which was under command of the American troops. Beyond what may be termed a general surveillance, however, foreigners took no part in the strict accordance with their customs. Chi Hsiu and Hsu Ch'eng-yu had been, it will be remembered, captured by the Japanese, who kept them in custody until the date of the execution was finally fixed. Then they were taken in Peking carts, under an escort of Japanese troops, to an old yamen where were gathered the members of the Board of Punishment, and a number of officials. They appeared before the Board for identification, and to hear their sentences read. The recital finished, they were asked whether they had anything to say. Hsu Ch'eng-yu spoke up boldly, and a verbal translation of his words was given to Major Seaman, who, however, cannot vouch for its correctness. Hsu Ch'eng-yu was stated to have said that he had nothing to bring forward in his own defence. He recognised that mistakes had been made, that war and misery prevailed in his country, and if by his execution happiness and prosperity could be restored, he willingly submitted himself to the knife. Chi Hsiu, older and not so plucky as his fellow-culprit, had evidently taken opium, for he looked dazed, and said nothing in reply. After this, the men were led away to the place of death, 150 feet further down the Chinese street.

There were found two mats—one half covered with red cloth and the other with black—laid upon the ground, and near these the executioner and his assistant, a pair fitted for their work as much by the diabolical ferocity of their faces as the length of their experience. Representatives of the forces of every country were there, foreigners from the legations. Press representatives, while along the street as far as one could see, both on the ground and on the roofs of the houses, were hundreds of Foreigners and of Chinese. To the Americans fell the duty of drawing a line about the place of execution to prevent the people crushing forward unduly.

As the doomed men were led towards the mats and the waiting crowd, they were seized by half a dozen men, and piece by piece their handsome clothing was stripped from them until they were naked to the waist. They went quietly, without protest or outcry, to the mats upon which they were forced to kneel. The executioner then seized them in turn, and passed a little cord round the forehead and behind the head under the queue, then in front of the head, through the mouth and behind again, and finally over the head with the queue, so that he had a firm grip of the head. This enabled him to pull the chin forward, and thus ensure that the neck only should be touched by the knife. The assistant seized the rope, and forced the head forward and down, until the bare chest of the man almost touched the ground. So the man was held, the knife was raised, and with a clean easy blow the head was lopped from the shoulders. During this time there was never any unseemly shouting or rough conduct on the part of the Chinese. They were quiet and well-behaved, peering forward, of course, in a keen curiosity, but nothing more. For some while, as the crowd melted away, the severed heads were left lying as they fell, in the dust and dirt of the street. Finally they were sewn on the bodies which were then thrown into the huge coffins provided.

Such was the execution. Major Seaman remarked on a most pathetic incident. As the culprits left the yamen they passed three little children dressed in white, who were said to be those of one of the condemned men. The little ones did not follow, however, but remained where they were.

Major Seaman had a conversation with the executioner at the close of the gruesome business. From him he learnt that there were five families in Peking whose hereditary right it was to execute the condemned. He claimed that his family had held this prerogative for over 500 years. The knife he wielded had descended from father to son, until now, worn to half its original size, it had a record of thousands of deaths. This man was paid 80 Mexican cents a month. His chief source of income was drawn from a squeeze levied upon his victims to the end that he might perform his task expeditiously, and not hack cruelly at the head—as he undoubtedly would do were the squeeze not paid.—"China Herald (March 20.)

"SMART" SOCIETY.

Mrs. Gerald Paget writes in the "Imperial and Colonial Magazine" for December on what she calls "John Bull's Awakening" to the defects of "Society":—

"Smart" Society, so says Mr. Arnold White in his seven letters, is seething with corruption. It is immoral. Maddened by its lust for gold, it sells its honour and the honour of its country to hybrid financiers. Favouritism is rampant, good manners and good breeding have vanished into space. Ladies, brainless apparently and without dignity, meddle with appointments abroad. Wealth formerly an outlet for patriotism, is now used for the advancement of self-interest. Ladies of low morals are among the leading spirits of smart Society; failure stares us in the face; disaster, ruin, chaos will be the result. Dear, dear! How dreadful! No doubt they will be. Most probably all this is true. But why this shock of surprise? What is there in all this that has not been always more or less consciously swallowed by the public with perfect equanimity?

The writer is amused at John Bull's uneasiness. She says "he will point with horror to certain historical periods which boasted their *maitresses du roi* and the rest, without perceiving that history is repeating itself at the present day." Yet his blindness and apathy are to blame. "As for the ladies with the morals of the pavement, they are too popular, it will be said, to justify a protest, and besides, they are charming to behold," she adds:—

It would almost appear as if we were a decadent nation. But we are not. The heart of the country is sound enough. It is only the top that is rotten. Let us lop off the dead branches before the decay spreads deeper and kills the tree. . . . Favouritism is no more peculiar to this period than to that. The power of courtesans, whether of high birth or low, is matter of history. All this is simply the history of Society repeating itself more or less violently. But whilst it has been disporting itself in much the same grooves the national character, freed from the old stultifying conditions, has expanded and grown; and it is that which is encouraging. Society has got so low, they say. Not at all. It has simply remained stationary.

The writer rejoices in the outburst of loyalty to the late Queen as "counteractive to the debasing worship of a debased 'Society,'" and proceeds:—

It might almost be said of Her Majesty, as it is stated to have been said of the Duke of Norfolk, that she is not "in society." It is a permissible paradox at the present time. It would strain the powers of the most imaginative mind to picture our honoured Sovereign breathing an atmosphere of financial intrigue, vulgar display, discredited foreigners, uncertain gamblers and cosmopolitan pay-for-me ladies, which is, in truth, the atmosphere of "smart" Society to-day. It is not to the Queen's Court that Society speculators, returning unhinged from disastrous miscalculations, flock for sympathy and support.

The writer's conclusion is brief and decisive:—

There really seems nothing to be done for this Society but to bury it.

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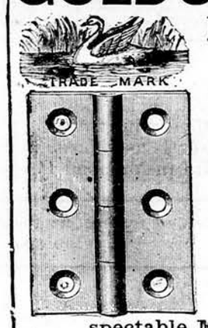

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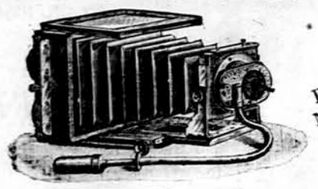

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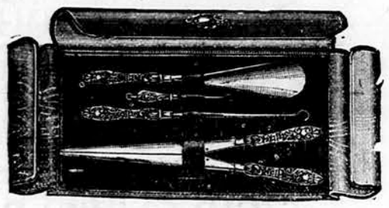

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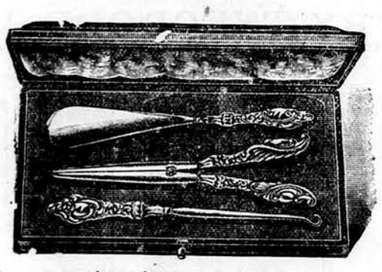

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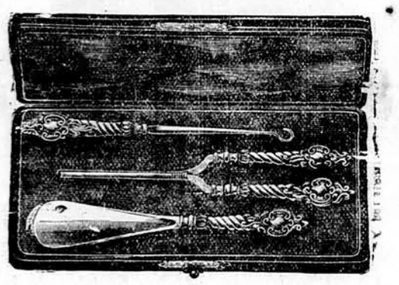

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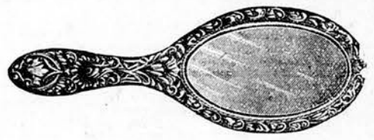

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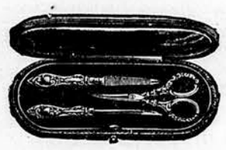

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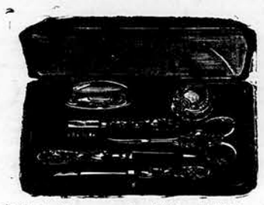

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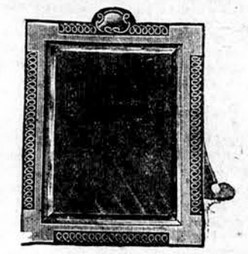

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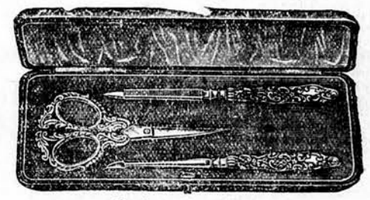

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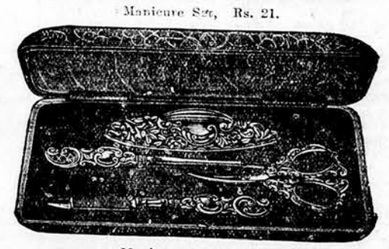

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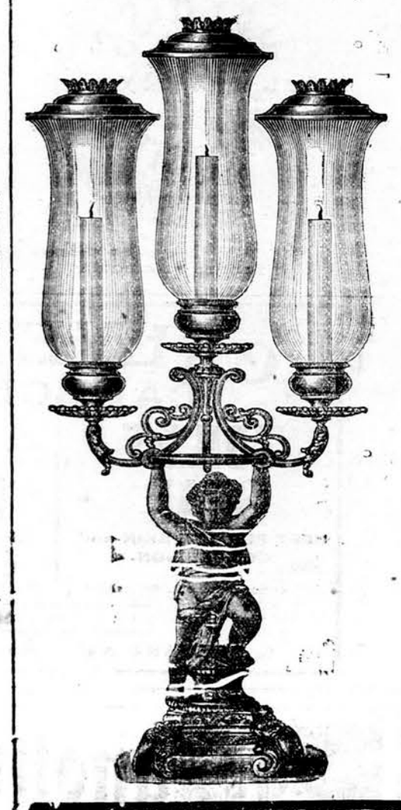

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